

## NOTE PROTESTS DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN CITIZENS

In response to appeals from the Mayor of Northampton and others, Attorney-General Harry C. Attwill is making an inquiry into the causes for the increase in the price of coal. District police agents have been detailed for the work and have been sent to Northampton to begin the investigation.

Mr. Attwill stated today that he has no available funds for an investigation into the high cost of living on account of the fact that the last Legislature declined to continue an appropriation of \$5000 which had been allowed in previous years to cover such an emergency. His general appropriation also was reduced by \$3000.

Massachusetts law prohibits the head of a department from incurring expenditures in excess of appropriations and the Commonwealth would not be liable for any such expenditures. If the need for an extensive investigation arises, however, Mr. Attwill said that he would not hesitate to go ahead with it on the chance that the incoming Legislature would provide for payment of the cost.

capture of first line trenches under special difficulties owing to recent wet weather the telegram concludes, rounds to the credit of all ranks.

**EDWARD F. SWEET**  
**NAMED FOR OLD PLACE**

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the Berlin official report that a German submarine torpedoed a hostile transport ship of 12,000 tons, 80 miles west of Malta, on Nov. 6, the Admiralty states that this announcement is an obvious attempt to explain away the outrageous and inhuman act of torpedoing a mail steamer without warning.

The only ship sunk in the Mediterranean on Nov. 6, the Admiralty adds, was the mail steamer Arabia, 7833 tons, sunk without warning, 300 miles east of Malta.

cluding, Mr. Runciman said the government had been driven bit by bit against their will to suspend the easy use of purely voluntary action. They had now a right to expect powers to control participants and would be foolish if they did not call for their aid the wisdom, technical advice and character the country could produce. He had to take steps in the way of state control which might cause much discomfort and some discontent. They had a right to ask, however, that all their people at home should be prepared to put up with some hardships which would be assessed and

(Continued on page five, column two)

MELBOURNE, Australia (Thursday) — Members of the Labor Party opposed Mr. Hughes have appointed Mr. Under, formerly Minister of Trade and Customs, and Mr. Gardiner, formerly Vice-President of the Executive Council, as leaders of the Commonwealth House of Representatives and Senate, respectively.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson today nominated Edward F. Sweet, recently Democratic candidate for Governor of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce. Mr. Sweet resigned the place before entering the gubernatorial race. Secretary Redfield made a personal request to President Wilson that Mr. Sweet be returned to his old position.



## HIGH LIVING COST REMEDY BY GOVERNMENT

Setting of Maximum Price for Foodstuffs Not Likely in United States — Embargo on Exports Seems Only Remedy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maximum prices for foodstuffs will probably not be set by the Federal Government in the United States for years, it is believed, for several reasons. Such a cry would be raised in opposition that the plan probably would never be adopted seriously considered, owing to the great solicitude for private property in the United States. It might be considered unconstitutional on the ground of confiscation without due process of law, even though it appears no more so than rate fixing by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But, as a practical matter, it is regarded as almost impossible because of the tremendous number of influences working to vary the fair price in different localities and at different times.

Embargo on foodstuffs, then, is regarded as the only Government action which is practicable. Agricultural interests will raise loud objections to this, it is believed, and the outcome is therefore dubious for the application of this method. It is held to be a fact, however, that Europe is virtually setting the prices for food in the United States.

Not all the increase in prices is due to economic causes of the recognized type, it is held. For instance, there is a marked "panic" influence which has been driving prices up.

"Trusts" and price fixing, or partial control of prices through large production, control of natural products, transportation facilities of some essential to production or marketing of goods, undoubtedly have marked effect on some goods and speculation, also; but Government officials naturally do not care to be specific in this particular; nor do they regard these causes as offering a promising field for any early relief from high prices since legal action is the only method of attack and that a slow one.

Meanwhile no encouragement for lower food prices—in fact, the contrary—is found in either of two Government reports, out yesterday (Monday, Nov. 13). "October has not improved the former poor crop outlook," says the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture. It continues:

"Corn, which last month promised a crop slightly under the five-year average, it is estimated has fallen off 75,000,000 bushels. The potato crop, known last month to be short, is yielding 12,000,000 bushels less than was then expected, being only four-fifths of an average crop. The production of beans is the lowest for several years, even less than the small crop of last year. Apple production is considerably below that of last year." Sugar beets, sweet potatoes and sugarcane crops are all reported good, especially the latter, which is exceptionally heavy.

An almost constant and universal upward tendency in food prices is shown by the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. The November review of the bureau contains the following information relative to food prices:

"From July to September the increase was approximately 6 per cent. Eggs, butter, cheese, milk, bread, flour and potatoes all show an increase from July to September from 3 per cent for milk to 27 per cent for flour and 29 per cent for eggs."

In the last five years, according to the same source, there has been an average increase of 19 per cent. Fresh meats all show an increase, that of round steak, for example, being 22 per cent in the same period. Flour advanced 26 per cent. In the last year (Aug. 15, 1915, to Aug. 15, 1916) all articles show an average increase of 13 per cent. The three articles showing the greatest increases in that period are beans, 60 per cent; onions, 62 per cent; potatoes, 72 per cent.

As to bread, the bureau's figures show that on July 15, of 210 bakers in various cities, 35 per cent gave loaves weighing 15 ounces or more, before baking, for 5 cents, while in September only 7 per cent did so. The others have either raised the price or decreased the weight—or both.

## TRADE COMBINE TO BE DISSOLVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A dissolution order was filed Monday by Judge Learned Hand, in the United States District Court, in the Government Sherman law suit against the Corn Products Refining Company, the St. Louis Sirup and Preserving Company, the Novelty Candy Company and several individual defendants. According to the decision, within 120 days or, in case of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, after the filing of the mandate of the latter, a plan for dissolution shall be filed by the defendants with the Federal Trade Commission as masters in chancery, and that the commission will hear the case and report a plan to the court. According to the decree, the Glucose Refining Company and the Corn Products Company, until merging with the Corn Products Refining Company, were combinations in restraint of trade and commerce among the states, in starch, glucose, and grape sugar made from corn, and their derivatives.

## DAYLIGHT SAVING CAMPAIGN IS ON IN CLEVELAND

Chamber of Commerce Committee Calls Attention of Ohio Cities to Proposed Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Now that the election is practically settled and the question of American industrial preparedness looms conspicuous on the horizon, the committee on eastern time of the Chamber of Commerce is calling the attention of the cities of Ohio to the wisdom of making a State-wide use of that schedule. S. H. Halle, chairman of the committee, has called a meeting of the members at the Chamber of Commerce to consider what may best be done to "lead other cities of Ohio into daylight," as he puts it.

"The question of industrial preparedness must continue to be one of the foremost subjects in the minds of every American during the next few years," Mr. Halle said, "and there is no greater factor in industrial efficiency than daylight. By a daylight saving schedule, as provided by the adoption of eastern time throughout Ohio and the West, every working man in the State, at least, would be granted 201 hours of additional daylight a year."

Chairman Halle called the attention of the committee to the result of an investigation which Borough President Marks of Manhattan has prepared for the convention to be held in that city in December for the extension of an additional daylight schedule throughout the United States. The information received by President Marks is that the daylight saving plan, which has been in vogue in Europe during the past summer, will continue along the same lines next year at which time it is the belief of Mr. Marks that the United States will follow suit.

The London Times recently called attention to the benefits which have accrued to the industrial life of England through the operation of what is known as the summer-time act. It points out that the new plan has resulted in an increased output in shipyards, engineering work, railway service and many other lines of industry. It is the committee's hope that the day is not far distant when eastern time will be in use as far west as Chicago and perhaps Omaha.

## IMPROVEMENTS URGED IN SHIP CHANNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Widening and deepening of the ship channel from the ocean to Perth Amboy, through Raritan Bay, Arthur Kill, Staten Island Sound, the channel north of Shooters Island and Kill Van Kull, to upper New York Bay, is being urged by industrial and commercial interests along the bay.

Deepening of the channel from 23 to 30 feet is asked, with sufficient widening to remove possibility of congestion of traffic which exists at present.

At a hearing on the subject before Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry of the United States corps of engineers, E. S. Savage, representing the Staten Island and Deep Waterway Association, pointed out that improvements already undertaken had doubled the tonnage using the channel in five years.

## CITY BUSINESS MEN RAISERS OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Many persons have been puzzled by the announcement from the State Department of Agriculture at Harrisburg that Philadelphia and Berks counties are the "banner" counties for wheat in the State of Pennsylvania the present year. The prevailing impression is that Philadelphia County is strictly a residential and business section. Its wheat cultivation is carried on largely in the northern section by business men who have entered into it as a means of relaxation. The amount produced in Philadelphia County was 24 bushels to the acre.

## NEW JAPANESE NEWSPAPER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Honolulu has a new Japanese daily newspaper, the Hawaii Chochu, which made its initial appearance on October 21. The publication will be issued every morning except Sunday. It is supported by T. Kimura and R. Murakami, veteran newspaper men, and will be independent in policy. With the publication of the Chochu, Honolulu now has four daily newspapers in the Japanese language, as well as newspapers in English, Hawaiian, Korean, Chinese and Filipino.

## EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—At the opening session of the twenty-seventh annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association yesterday it was decided to form a corporation. A new constitution was adopted. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National Suffrage Association, will speak today. Mrs. Nellie L. McClung of Canada, Dr. Effie McCullum Jones of New York, Miss Lola Walker of Pittsburgh and Mrs. Tex Armstrong of Dallas are also here.

## NEW APPOINTMENT IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Alfonso M. Siler, at present First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, has been designated Sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and will return to Mexico at once to assume office.

## NATIONAL HOTEL MEN TO HOLD EXPOSITION

Discussions at Conferences Will Include Endowment of Hotel Training Schools and Automobile Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The guest in the modern hotel is the objective point of a thousand and one items of service. Sometimes he wonders how the hotel is organized to extend those services with the maximum of efficiency and economy. When 10,000 hotel men from every section of the United States and some parts of Canada gather in this city Nov. 21-25, they will be prepared to show the guest a full line of hotel methods, accessories, labor-saving devices, and service-giving appliances. The "how of the hotel" will be picked to pieces and put together again daily at the first National Hotel Men's Exposition in Grand Central Palace.

But the guest needs to do more than look if he wishes to reap the full benefit of those five days. He needs to listen to some of the discussions the hotel men will have. One will center about a plan for the endowment of hotel training schools. Young men are trained for other vocations and trained men are just as valuable to the hotel business. Then why not, ask the managers and proprietors, many of whom have worked their way from the bottom, provide schools to instruct young men in every aspect of hotel engineering and supervision? The modern hotel, they argue, is a necessary public service. Therefore for the good of the public it serves, the average efficiency of its administration should be raised by the influx of a body of men thoroughly trained in all the details of that administration.

There will be many discussions and papers, of course, which will not hold any particular interest for the guest, unless he be technically inclined in thought. He will be interested to know, however, that the necessity for nation-wide employment bureaus is listed for discussion. For that will remind him how essential to the hotel is the question of employment, and of how migratory, at times, is the character of hotel help. And he will be reminded of the improvement of traveling facilities by the title of another discussion: "Re Automobile and Good Roads in Relation to the General Hotel Business."

These two subjects, with a discussion of general hotel legislation, will take up much of the first meeting of the New York State Hotel Association the afternoon of November 22. The night before addresses will have been made by Mayor Mitchell, John McGlynn, president of the State association, and Thomas D. Green, president of the Hotel Association of New York City. The day after the exposition, will open, and the State association will hear reports, elect officers and hold its thirteenth annual banquet at the Waldorf. On Nov. 24 the National Congress of Hotel Associations will meet under the auspices of the American Hotel Protective Association of the United States and Canada. The Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association will meet that day, and the congress will convene again on the 25th.

"The prestige of France has become extraordinarily great, it has never been greater at any period. By once more being our own true selves, we have recovered at one bound all our old influence. I repeat, this is what we have gained and nothing now can touch it. That is the result of the work of these two last years, to say nothing of everything else accomplished. As for the consequences, they are incalculable. They will affect every one of us in our advantages as citizens, as well as in our individual prosperity; they will affect labor, commerce, art de luxe. . . . You will see from this, Madame, that to complete this work, to crown it by victory, is worth both time and patience. And if victory is hard to obtain, it is precisely because of its immense importance and of all that has to be achieved before it can be complete. For now everything depends on victory: liberty, prosperity, social reform, the establishment of a powerful Republic. . . ."

## COSTUME BALL FOR WAR SUFFERERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To increase the supply of funds for clothes and food for European war sufferers, the Society of Ten Allies will give a costume ball in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 23.

The affair will be under the auspices of the national allied relief committee, to raise funds for the following: Refugees in Russia committee, Lady Hensley's relief committee, the Queen of the Belgians' fund, the Belgian prisoners in Germany fund, permanent blind fund, the war babies' fund, Lady Alan Johnstone's hospital, the American ambulance in France, the British-American relief committee, the Millie Sutherland ambulance, the allied home, Lord Charles Beresford's fund, the Russian war relief committee, French heroes' fund.

## NEW BUILDING FOR COLORADO COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—Workmen are putting the finishing touches on the new building of Colorado Woman's College in Denver. It is a massive structure, built of brick and terra cotta.

The new building is called Administration Hall because the president's office is on the ground floor. Colorado Woman's College is a woman's college of high rank. It offers courses in the liberal arts, fine arts, household economics and Sunday school pedagogy. Friends of the college are now hopelessly entering upon a campaign to get subscriptions for a building and endowment fund of \$300,000.

## ORANGES CHEAPER AT MONTEGO BAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica.—Prices of oranges are decreasing steadily. A month ago the first price was 10 shillings (\$2.50) per 1000. Two weeks after it went to 8 shillings (\$1.50) per 1000. Now it is 6 pence per 100. Although the price continues low, the fruit is being brought in by a grower in large quantities, and the present supply far exceeds the demand.

## FRENCH PREMIER MAKES REPLY TO QUESTIONS OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Monsieur le President, when do you think the war will end? was the question put to M. Briand in a Paris drawing room recently. M. Alfred Capas, the editor of the Figaro, who was present, says that the question was considered indiscreet and that no one expected M. Briand would reply. M. Briand, however, had something to say and the following conversation took place.

"No, chère Madame, I cannot answer your question, but I think I can perhaps help you to wait the reply patiently. I am not going to give you any information about the military situation, which were wiser left untold. I will just ask you to consider what has already been accomplished, and of which nothing that may happen in the war can any longer deprive us. Just think of France, Paris and your own state of mind in July, 1914, and compare them with October, 1916. I do not mean to imply that France has lost all prestige, that Paris was a corrupt city, and that you, Madame, had reached a point of exaggerated frivolity. I am not so complete a reactionary."

"Permit me to say that we never inferred," interrupted a reactionary who was present, "Pardon me," continued M. Briand. "You had begun to deplore the decadence of our country. The truth is that we were not decadent, but that a new generation had sprung up, more sensitive, perhaps, to the memory of defeat, more highly strung and impatient than the preceding one. The insecurity of Germany had greatly contributed to this condition of mind. And as one still did not dare think of such an eventuality as war, the result was a continual disagreement between exalted imaginations, and the unavoidable friction of everyday politics. It was a kind of mental disturbance which took the form of a continual craving for amusement, for something new and unforeseen. No, it was certainly not decadence, it was rather a hidden anger; the old insult continually revived owing to incessant provocations. And then, we were quite aware that the world was not holding us in the estimation to which we felt we had a right, and all this irritated us. . . ."

"And whose fault was it if we were wrongly judged. . . . It was our own fault. . . . what we said, our stage. . . . our. . . ."

"Oh, all that is sheer detail," replied M. Briand. "These are just unimportant reasons. Behind them lay the real ones. A nation seen from a distance presents a certain individual appearance in which are comprised all its citizens, the politician as well as the man of letters, its art and its customs. It is from the nation as a whole that the stranger forms his opinion, and our attitude was not in our favor, and this was because it was not natural to us. It was self-conscious and forced, rendered so by the old defeat, and the proof of this, is that on the very day when that defeat was wiped out, when France showed by an immense heroism that she meant to shake off the old obsession, on that day, as with a common accord, all the nations recognized the mistake they had made with regard to her."

"The prestige of France has become extraordinarily great, it has never been greater at any period. By once more being our own true selves, we have recovered at one bound all our old influence. I repeat, this is what we have gained and nothing now can touch it. That is the result of the work of these two last years, to say nothing of everything else accomplished. As for the consequences, they are incalculable. They will affect every one of us in our advantages as citizens, as well as in our individual prosperity; they will affect labor, commerce, art de luxe. . . . You will see from this, Madame, that to complete this work, to crown it by victory, is worth both time and patience. And if victory is hard to obtain, it is precisely because of its immense importance and of all that has to be achieved before it can be complete. For now everything depends on victory: liberty, prosperity, social reform, the establishment of a powerful Republic. . . ."

The conversation having naturally turned on the France of after the war, M. Briand predicted that the country would be by political instinct and by the lessons which it had learnt, demand the exercise of authority from those whom it would elect to power, with the difference that, whereas under former régimes authority was imposed upon the nation, now it would be exercised at the nation's own demand. M. Briand does not go so far as to consider that present political methods will be totally discredited by the war. They will only need revising and reorganizing. There is one thing he is convinced of and that is that the war is doing a great deal to destroy that local parochialism responsible for "la politique de clocher," and is substituting a general regard for the common welfare.

## METAL TRADE INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The president of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Gerard Albert Muntz, Bart. (chairman), Mr. Cecil Lindsay Budd, Mr. Clive Cookson, Mr. Charles William Fielding, Lieut.-Col. A. J. Foster, Mr. Andrew Wilson Tait, Mr. Alfred Harold Wiggin, J. P., to be a committee to consider the position after the war, especially in relation to international competition, of the lead, copper, tin and such other of the nonferrous metal trades as may be referred to the committee and to report what measures, if any, are necessary or desirable in order to safeguard that position. The secretary of the committee is Mr. James F. Ronca and the committee's address is 7 Whitehall Gardens, S. W.

## BRITAIN SIGNS ZINC CONTRACT WITH AUSTRALIA

W. M. Hughes Announces Agreement Has Been Reached for Purchase of Concentrates for 10-Year Period After War

By The Christian Science Monitor special

MELBOURNE, Australia.—Soon after his return to Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister, was entertained at a dinner by the Australian Metal Exchange, which he had created in order that the metal industry of the Commonwealth might be thoroughly controlled. It is interesting to mention that several of those who were opposed to the establishment of the metal exchange were present, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Mr. Hughes' work in England, and said that their loyal and undivided support would continue to be given to the policy of his Government in conserving the mineral wealth of the country for the benefit of the Empire.

Important speeches were made by the chairman and by others present, but the address of the evening, to which the assembly looked forward with interest, was delivered by Mr. Hughes, who prefaced his remarks by referring to the British Empire's stake in the war. They would conquer, he said, because they must conquer, but they must recognize that the entry of the Allies into the promised land could only be attained so long as they were prepared to press on. Did they, as Britishers, think of defeat in those few disastrous weeks after the opening of the campaign in 1914? Were there any that thought England would go under? Why should they imagine then that Germany would readily admit defeat? They would never defeat her unless they had the powers at their disposal, and exercised them.

He now came to those matters which concerned the metal exchange. They knew very well the position of Australia and the world in regard to the metal industry. Before the war Germany exercised complete control of the market, limited output, fixed prices, determined, in short, the conditions both for employer and employee throughout the world. He was afraid that no employer or employee realized it, but it was an unassailable fact all the same. The Germans manipulated the market as they pleased. It was perfectly well known to those present that when war broke out the channels through which spelter found its way to the market were controlled by Germany absolutely. The idea of every man in Australia other than those of German descent was that they should control the spelter industry within the Empire as far as possible, that they should take all necessary steps to enable Great Britain to manufacture spelter for her own requirements, that they should encourage in Australia the manufacture of such spelter, as was not required for that purpose in Great Britain. Mr. W. F. Robinson, who was sent to England to represent the Zinc Producers Association and to whom he (Mr. Hughes) and the country owed a great deal, found, after protracted and difficult negotiations, that the position became more complex as time went on. One negotiation after another seemed to break down, and the prospects of a settlement seemed to become more remote.

He was, however, pleased to be able to tell them that, as a result of the negotiations, the British Government had, first of all, arranged for a contract during the war on entirely satisfactory terms with regard to a large proportion of the zinc concentrates produced in Australia. It had entered into a definite contract for a period of 10 years after the war to take a minimum of 100,000 tons of Australian concentrates at a price which was entirely satisfactory, and was practically independent of the vagaries of the market.

Further arrangements had been made in connection with the project conceived in Australia, of greatly extending the manufacture of spelter in the Commonwealth, and in particular of erecting works for electrolytic spelter, that the British Government should advance up to \$500,000 upon terms that were equivalent to those upon which all her war loans were raised, and, further, to take up 45,000 tons of spelter produced in Australia, on terms which were entirely satisfactory.

Arrangements were also pending with the French and Belgian governments to take a large proportion of the remainder of the concentrates which Australia produced. Although the details of this arrangement had yet to be settled, they would to all intents and purposes be on similar lines to those already agreed upon in England. They were such as would be satisfactory to them, satisfactory to the empire, satisfactory to their gallant allies who, in this great struggle, have seen their richest provinces torn from them, their great manufacturing districts assailed by the enemy, their great works raised to the ground; or, what was still worse, used for the manufacture of munitions and implements of destruction to be turned against them.

It would take some time to install the plant and appliances for the treatment of the portion of the concentrates reserved for Australian treatment, and, meanwhile, parcels of zinc concentrates would be available for their Japanese allies. Upon those in Australia, far removed from the center of the conflict, was imposed the duty of not taking advantage of the position in which the Belgians and French found themselves. They should, on the other hand, allot to those countries as fair a share of the concentrates of the Commonwealth as would enable them, when the war was over,

to go on with their business as they did before.

It was a very satisfactory thing to be able to say that the British Government had embodied in its contract a clause similar to that which they had in their Metal Exchange; that was that in regard to the spelter produced in Australia. No matter what could be made with any firm, or any company, or any person who was not British born. That, of course, would not apply to France or Belgium. He was very pleased, indeed, that the Metal Exchange should have the confirmation of the belief which he was sure they all held in the justification for the creation of the institution. They had been able through the exchange to do many things, which otherwise would have been quite impossible. They had created an organ which could carry out and serve the purpose of the industry, and they were able to exercise a general purview, considering the welfare of the nation and of the industry as a whole, rather than its local and individual aspect, which was general before the war broke out. No industry, no institution—which was not compatible with the welfare of the nation as a whole, was deserving of consideration. Nothing which was not compatible with the welfare and safety of the nation ought to receive the support of the people of the nation. He believed that very many things would be changed after this war.

## FRENCH WHEAT SUPPLY ASSURED UP TO AUGUST, 1917

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Since the Rumanian and Southern Russian wheat supply is closed, the general shortage of the world's wheat crop has caused some anxiety in France, which like most other countries shows this year a considerable deficit. Even in normal times, France is obliged every year to import a certain amount of wheat and this year she has to face the fact that the last harvest has been more deficient than any for many years past. The returns already to hand show that at most it cannot be assessed at more than 60,000,000 quintals. The general consumption in France before the war was 94,000,000 quintals. The invasion of a portion of the country, and the saving effected as the result of measures taken by Parliament, have reduced the consumption to 85,000,000, of which 10,000,000 is for the army and 75,000,000 for the civil population and for seed. The deficit, without counting the military needs, which are in a large measure already covered, is approximately 16,000,000 quintals.

Thanks to the foresight and wisdom shown in the purchases made by the Minister of Commerce and also to the organizing of special shipping facilities working under particularly advantageous conditions, this difficulty has, however, been met, and M. Clémentel, the Minister of Commerce, has been able to assure the wheat supply up to August, 1917. There is another specially interesting side of the question, which is that the purchases were, in a general way, concluded before the general rise which took place on the international wheat markets by reason of the avowed shortage of the American and Canadian harvest. The average price of the wheat bought in this way was from 1.36 to 1.38 per quintal, and if one takes into consideration the prices of today, the actual operation shows a profit of from 1,300,000,000 to 1,200,000,000.

The French administration look upon the whole arrangement as a fortunate stroke of business and the country is reassured as to its future supply. It is believed that such arrangements have been made for regular arrivals of the wheat as purchased that no delay will be experienced in those departments where either the supply is very deficient, or where threshing operations are necessarily slow or where the quality of the home crop is such that it has to be mixed with the imported wheat.

Another important point is that the prefects must fall into line with the ministerial instructions with regard to the present rule prohibiting in some departments the export of wheat, a rule which has moreover been declared illegal by the Minister of Commerce himself. Some prefects are still mentioned as being opposed to these new instructions, and insisting upon prohibiting the export of wheat from their particular department. This system, which is resulting in the greatest inconvenience, has been followed on the incorrect assumption that the needs of the department were greater than its supply. It is well known, however, that in many instances the supply exceeded the demand by as much as 300,000 quintals, and in others by 150,000 quintals. Compliance on the part of the prefects in these cases will do much to ease the question of shortage.

## KILLARNEY'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KILLARNEY, Ireland.—Killarney, the great Lady of the Lakes, renowned for her beauty, and which in times past has attracted admirers from far and near, finds things very different these days. This little southern Irish town with its unique surroundings of mountain and lake, woods and glades which, in days past, were wont to be thronged with visitors is now practically deserted. Nevertheless Killarney has not submitted meekly to this state of affairs; rather has it incited her to new efforts to establish her independence of such conditions. Her men, who were formerly boatmen or drivers all summer, and lacking any employment all winter likewise, are now many of them working in factories in England, and many have joined the army, so that their dependents at home are benefiting from their separation allowances. There is also talk of fresh industries being started and in many ways a broader outlook is opening up for all, including the women, who also are seeking wider channels for their activities.

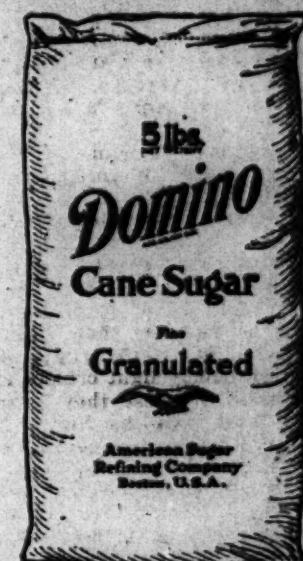
## RECORD OF BRITISH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The report of the chief inspector of reformatories and industrial schools of Great Britain for 1915 has been issued. The report deals with the services rendered by past pupils with the forces of the Crown. The boys, states the report, possess innate qualities and latent grit which make them both ready volunteers and soldiers of daring and dash. Up to March, 1915, no fewer than 29,930 of the old boys were known to be serving—3884 in the Royal Navy and 26,046 in the army—of whom 5480 have become casualties or are prisoners of war. Thirty-two boys have been mentioned in dispatches, 48 awarded the D. C. M., eight have been awarded the Russian Medal of St. George (fourth class), three the French Médaille Militaire, and one the Croix de Guerre, while 19 commissions have been bestowed on old boys. Four boys have been awarded the Victoria Cross.

The schools also have rendered valuable help in the making of munitions of war. Well over 100 schools have been engaged in war work, while about 80 different forms of work have been recorded. The work has ranged from operating upon actual shells either within the school or in shell factories to the stitching on of strap buckles. Some schools concentrated on the licensing of boys to munition factories, and some of the boys are earning from 40s. to 70s. a week. Some 350 boys from one school have earned £2300 in wages, of which half has gone to the boys and the other half to the general school funds. The Mossbank School, it is stated, devised a handy form of periscope, and has supplied 300 to the schools' old boys in the trenches.

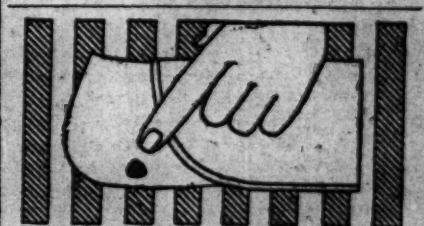
Girls, as well as boys, have been working, and from the Coventry Girls Industrial School a squad of a dozen girls was sent daily to work at a wholesale stationer's to release adults for direct munition work. Two other girls fill undergrounders' places, two are jobbing gardeners, and two are messengers in a hospital—all releasing male workers. Other work consisted of putting together Red Cross pin flags for "flag days." So far 1,500,000 have been put together by children at the Coventry School.



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

The highest quality all-cane sugar. Packed at the refinery. You'll prefer it.

Sweeten it with Domino Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners



PLATTSBURG IS MADE WITH THIS OVAL BUTTON-HOLE IT'S AN EXCLUSIVE FEATURE OF

Lion Collars Oldest Brand in America 15 C EACH 6 FOR 90 C UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL ALWAYS FRESH THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE 32 KILBY ST BOSTON

Franklin Entire Wheat Flour

Knox Sparkling Gelatine

W. B. CLARKE CO. SOCIAL STATIONERY







## HIGH PRICES OPEN MARKET TO ARKANSAS COAL

Mines Working to Capacity Despite High Freight Rates That Make Eastern Trade Normally Unavailable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—High freight rates, which are claimed to have been arranged by certain railroads to shut off competition of Arkansas semi-anthracite coal, is the reason given for the entrance, at this time, of Arkansas coal into the market. The contention is that only when the prices are high are the producers allowed to enter the eastern market or able to transport their coal at the prevailing high freight rates.

All anthracite coal mines in this State are now running to their full capacity and many are increasing their capacity in order to take care of new demands. Operators at the main anthracite mining towns say their output has been more than doubled this year over last year.

However, figures compiled show that only 1500 to 2000 tons of anthracite or semi-anthracite coal are now being mined in the Arkansas field daily, most of it going to Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and New Orleans. There is no doubt that production here is increasing with the high prices.

Large beds of anthracite are located in the western part of the State along the Arkansas River and large mines are at Hartman, Russellville, and Tipton. The coal is said to be of a higher grade than Pennsylvania coal. It is smokeless and contracts have been secured from the French Government for its use in the navy, according to Little Rock dealers. It has also been recommended for use in the United States navy by experts, it is said.

Prices in Little Rock have advanced \$1.50 to \$2 per ton, the price now being \$8.50. Shipments to the eastern part of the country sent anthracite up to this figure in Arkansas.

### Large Profits Disclosed

Pennsylvania Commission Accuses Witnesses of Withholding Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The commission appointed by Gov. M. G. Brumbaugh to inquire into the cause of the high price of coal and other features that are connected with the mining and selling of this commodity is now meeting in this city, and has already brought out a number of interesting facts bearing on the situation in general. The commission is composed of former Judge Robert S. Gawthrop of West Chester, E. J. Lavery of this city, and John Longdon, an operator of bituminous coal.

During the initial sessions, which were held in the Mayor's reception room in City Hall, it was brought out that the Markle company has paid dividends ranging from 32 to 50 per cent during the last three years, and that the profit of coal per ton ranged in some companies from 17 to 65 cents. An evident desire to evade direct questions brought from Chairman Gawthrop severe criticism of two witnesses, representatives of the G. B. Markle Company of Hazleton.

These men pleaded ignorance of certain conditions, and Judge Gawthrop told them plainly that if they refused to answer themselves, he would bring Mr. Markle himself here to testify. "You gentlemen," he said, "are not giving us the definite information to which we think we are entitled, and your answers are evasive. You either are unable to answer these questions, or you are unwilling to."

Many facts have already been brought out to show unreasonable profits on small capital.

### Mined When Cars There

Production in Field Hampered by Transportation Shortage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

FT. SMITH, Ark.—From leading wholesalers in this city it is learned that the output and the price of the semi-anthracite produced in this field are greater than for years past. The situation, however, is the result of a normal growth, it is claimed. The ruling price of \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. represents about 50 cents per ton advance over the price at this time last year.

The market is exceedingly strong, but production is held back to some extent by the alleged car shortage. Many mines do not sell for local consumption, their entire output going to states immediately north to Kansas and Missouri. In the case of these mines, no coal is taken out of the ground unless there are cars on hand to fill.

### GALLUPS ISLAND TRANSFER

Mayor Curley signed the formal order of transfer of Gallups Island from the City of Boston to the Federal Government today. The city gave quit claim deed to the island at the request of the Government, and the \$150,000 which the city receives for the property will be used to meet maturing bonds.

### CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY

Robert W. Kelso, secretary of the State Board of Charity, will be the speaker at the eighty-third annual meeting of the Boston Children's Friend Society, the oldest society of its kind in the world, at the Old South church at 10:30 a. m. Friday.

## MATHEMATICS TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS AS UNIT

Beginning With Seventh Grades in Boston Changes in Methods Are Planned

Beginning with the seventh grade in the new course of study for the public schools of Boston mathematics is to be taught as a unit, not as arithmetic, nor as algebra, nor as geometry, but as a combination of them all, where the practical problem of arithmetic, the simple measurements of geometry and the elementary forms of algebra may be closely correlated. These are to be presented as sequential throughout the seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

An outline of work for use in the intermediate classes in the elementary schools has been prepared by a council composed of teachers of mathematics in the normal, high and elementary schools of the city, and is now being distributed. The plan is a tentative one for grades seven and eight, with the intention that it shall be in a measure introductory to the work already planned for grade nine.

It is the intention that the total amount of work in this subject shall not be to any extent increased, but it is held that some changes are necessary in point of view, in methods, in illustration and in purpose.

The outline was made following the report of the committee composed of heads of departments of mathematics in high schools appointed to make a study of the problem, and is in line with its recommendations.

"The whole subject of mathematics needs to be restudied," Jeremiah E. Burke, assistant superintendent of schools, in charge of the subject said yesterday. "Arithmetic should be pursued for six years in the elementary grades, where stress should be placed upon the fundamental processes and the simpler elements, where drill should be emphasized rather than abstract reasoning, and where all mathematical severities should be avoided. Beginning with the seventh grade, mathematics should be taught as a unit with the more difficult topics reserved for the high school."

"At present algebra is studied the first year in the high school. Why it should precede geometry nobody is able to explain except that tradition has placed it there. The number of pupils who fail in algebra is a sad commentary upon its prominence in the curriculum. Algebra is a highly differentiated science. In its simplest form, with the equation as a core, it may well be reserved for the more advanced high school pupils. By the introduction of algebra earlier, not as a distinct subject, but as a part of mathematics, the pupil is led to a comprehension of the subject step by step and is not confronted abruptly with its abstractions in the first days of the high school course."

## SHORT BARRELS OF APPLES OBJECT OF NEW CAMPAIGN

A barrel of apples purchased in Brookline, but which on examination proved to be partly filled with sawdust and old paper has resulted in a campaign against dishonest hawkers and dealers all over the metropolitan district.

The particular barrel which started Commissioner Thure Hanson, chief of the Department of Weights and Measures, in the campaign, was purchased on Tuesday by a Brookline housewife. When she discovered the character of her purchase she at once notified the State authorities, who made an investigation. It was discovered that there were not more than three pecks of apples in the barrel, these being laid on several thicknesses of newspapers, beneath which was sawdust.

All inspectors of the department were warned today to exercise the utmost vigilance in running down the men engaged in this particular kind of short-weighting.

Commissioner Hanson says that the dealers who short weight on barrel measurements are taking a chance of serving sentences in a Federal prison, for prosecutions for violations of the Standard Barrel Law are made by Federal officers in the Federal courts, the act itself being national.

## SHIPPING WARNED OF SUBMARINES

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—British cruisers on guard over shipping off the coast of the United States are warning all Allied vessels to keep a sharp lookout for German submarines.

The wireless operator aboard the steamer Howard, which arrived here on Wednesday, received the messages. He copied one as follows:

"Broadcast by British cruiser A. B. M. C. Government orders. To all ships in Atlantic waters: German submarines may be met anywhere in the Atlantic ocean. Keep a good lookout and show no unnecessary lights. Avoid all trade routes."

## TWO ARMED BRITISH STEAMERS DETAINED

NORFOLK, Va.—Customs authorities today held up two British merchant vessels pending action by the State Department. The steamer Tonnawanda, Birkenhead, from New Orleans, with crew of 12, was scheduled to leave yesterday, but was refused clearance papers. The steamer Rimutaka, from London, N. Z., to Plymouth, with passengers, and a cargo valued at \$1,000,000, has a 4.7-inch gun and carries 50 rounds of ammunition.

## NAVAL RESERVE FORCE PROJECT IS FORWARDED

Massachusetts Commission of Labor and Industry to Cooperate With Officer in Charge of Boston Recruiting Station

Cooperation between the Massachusetts Commission of Labor and Industry and the Boston recruiting office of the United States Navy was promised yesterday at a meeting between Lieut. Harlow T. Kays, U. S. N., in charge of the recruiting office, and Edwin Mulready, Commissioner of Labor. Lieutenant Kays said today that the Commissioner had promised to do all in his power to aid in the establishing of the Naval Reserve Force authorized by an act of the last Congress. The mailing lists of the department will be open to the recruiting office, and it is expected that this will aid in reaching men interested in such a reserve.

Efforts of the navy officials are centered now on the formation of the Fleet Reserve, or class I of the Naval Reserve Force, to be composed of former members of the United States navy, either enlisted men or officers. A four-year term of enlistment with an honorable discharge is among the qualifications for candidates for this class. Former officers of the United States Naval Service, including Annapolis graduates, who have left the service under honorable conditions, also are eligible.

The annual retainer pay of officers in the Fleet Naval Reserve is two months base pay of the corresponding rank in the navy and the annual retainer pay of men is \$50 a year for men with less than eight years' service; \$72 a year for men with eight years' and less than 12 years' service; and \$100 for men with 12 or more years' service. An increase of 25 per cent of their retainer pay will be given men and officers enrolling in the Fleet Naval Reserve within four months of the date of the termination of their last naval service. In addition to the retainer pay the men in the Fleet Reserve, when actively employed, are paid the same as the men in regular service.

Requirements for the Fleet Reserve are three months' active duty for each enrollment. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to assign officers and men to active duty on application. They must be governed by the laws and regulations of the navy while on active duty.

Members of the fleet naval reserve cannot be officers or enlisted men in any other branch of the military service of the United States or State, but may accept any other position in public service. They must also keep on hand such part of the uniform as prescribed and make reports concerning their movements and occupations as required.

Men who are experienced in aviation and who are available for the work in any other unit of the Naval Reserve Force are also eligible for work in this class. Class 6 is made up of those members of any other unit who wish to serve the navy without retainer pay. Further particulars concerning the last three classes will be given when the Navy Department begins active work on their formation.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF LEGISLATURE PLANNED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was learned today that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia is about to issue a call for an extra session of the Legislature of that State to take some action regarding West Virginia's debt of \$13,000,000 to the State of Virginia.

It is explained that in the absence of a special call the Legislature is powerless to act in the matter, and that threatened legal proceedings by Virginia prompt the Governor's action.

## NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Thursday:

Orders to Officers  
Lieut. Com. J. S. Graham, to Saratoga as executive officer. Lieut. F. M. Robinson, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27. Lieut. H. P. Curley, to Ohio. Lieut. W. H. O'Brien, to Denver as navigator. Lieut. H. S. Keep, to Washington. Lieut. H. R. Welte, to Naval Hospital, Washington. P. A. Surg. M. H. Ames, detached Salem, to Maine.

### Movements of Vessels

Arrived—Baltimore, Dubuque, Florida, San Francisco, at Hampton Roads, Neptune at Puerto Plata, Oregon at Venice, Cal., Texas at Southern drill grounds, Tucker, Wainwright at Boston, Vicksburg at Puget Sound.

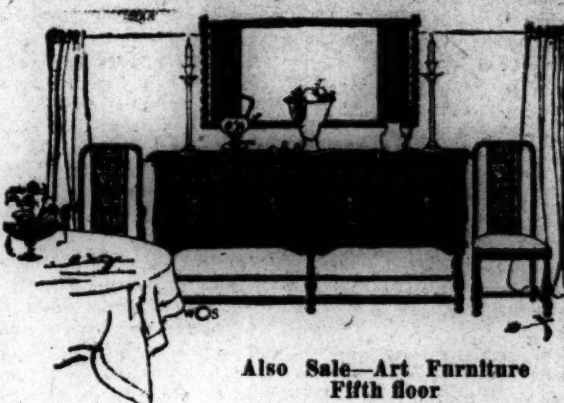
Sailed—Abasco, Olongapo to Shanghai, Buffalo, Manzanillo to La Paz, Chattanooga, Corinto to Gulf of Fonseca, Columbia, Philadelphia to New London, New Orleans, San Francisco to San Diego, Oklahoma, Hampton Roads to Southern drill grounds, Sacramento, Culebra Island to San Juan, P. R.

### CHAMBER PLANS AID

President Charles F. Weed of the Chamber of Commerce in a letter to Mayor Curley today said that for every dollar of the unexpended balance of the original funds of the Boston Industrial Development Board, which is signed over to the Chamber of Commerce by the donors, another dollar will be contributed by the Chamber in carrying forward the work of the former board. There remains about

## THANKSGIVING

The purchasing of fine Table Linens for the Thanksgiving table, like the choosing of a fine Oriental Rug, or the selection of a beautiful piece of tapestry, is made doubly pleasant



Also Sale—Art Furniture Fifth floor

### Decorative Linens

An opportune shipment from Italy of beautiful Italian flax lace, linen pieces—ordered about eight months ago, they have arrived just in time for this Thanksgiving Sale.

### FILET LINENS

Dollies, 12x12 in., each... 1.00  
Dollies, 12x12 in., each... 3.25  
Dollies, 6 in. round... 1.25  
Dollies, 9 in. square... 2.00  
Centerpieces, square  
10x10, 21x21 and 25x25  
Centerpieces, round  
8x10, 10x10  
Luncheon Sets, 25  
pieces, 1 doz. 6-inch  
dollies, 1 doz. 11-inch  
dollies, 1 centerpiece,  
at... 47.50, 50.00 and 95.00

### FILET LINENS

Tray Cloths, 12x18 in. 5.00  
Buffet Scarfs, 18x54 in. 11.50  
Dresser Scarfs, 18x45  
in. 9.50  
Serving Table Scarfs,  
18x36 in. 7.50

### FLORENTINE LINENS

Dollies, round, 6 in., ea. .50  
Dollies, round, 10 in., ea. 1.15  
Centerpieces, round, 27  
in., each... 7.50

ESTABLISHED  
NINETEEN  
YEARS

Tremont St.  
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
Near West

ESTABLISHED  
NINETEEN  
YEARS

## SALE LINENS

### Satin Damask Table Cloths, Nearly All from Belfast

Cloths, 2x2 yards, each... 2.75  
2x2 1/2 yards, each... 4.25  
Napkins, 22x22 inches, doz. 4.75  
24x24 inches, doz. 5.00  
Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, each 5.00  
2 x 2 1/2 yards, each 6.25  
2 x 3 yards, each 7.50  
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, each 7.00  
Napkins, 24x24 inches, doz. 6.75  
27x27 inches, doz. 7.50  
Cloths, 2 x 2 yards, each 6.25  
2 x 2 1/2 yards, each 8.75  
2 x 3 yards, each 10.45  
2 1/2 x 2 1/2 yards, each 9.25  
Napkins, 25x25 inches, doz. 10.45  
27x27 inches, doz. 11.50

### Madeira Embroidered Linens

Direct importations from Madeira of hand-embroidered and hand-scalloped dollies, centerpieces, scarfs, luncheon napkins, sets, and other fancy pieces.

### SCALLOPED PIECES

Centerpieces, 24 in., ea. 1.25  
Dollies, round, 6 in., ea. 1.25  
Tumbler Dollies, each .47  
Plate Dollies, each... .30  
Luncheon Napkins, doz. 5.25  
Buffet Scarfs, each... 2.25

### EMBROIDERED PIECES

Scarfs for buffets, dressers,  
serving tables, etc., in sizes  
18x36 in., at... 2.75  
18x45 in., at... 3.50  
18x54 in., at... 3.25

### EMBROIDERED PIECES

Lunch Set, 13 pcs., set 5.00  
Lunch Napkins, doz. 5.25  
Dresser Scarfs, each 6.50  
Cloths, 36x36 in., each 7.25 and 7.50  
Centerpieces, round, 36  
in., each... 9.50  
Lunch Cloths, 45x45 in. 12.50  
Oval Dollies, 6x12 in.  
Special at... .45 and 1.25  
Oval Dollies, 14x20 in.  
Special at... 2.00 to 2.50

## SECOND BRIGADE PARADE PLANS ARE FURTHERED

Mayor Curley and Superintendent Crowley of the Police Department conferred today in regard to police arrangements during the parade of the Second Brigade Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. James J. Storrow inquired of Mayor Curley today what arrangement had been made for the mothers and wives of the troops during the parade. Provisions have been made for 700 women in the reviewing stand in front of City Hall, and Chairman John Dillon of the Park and Recreation Department was asked by Mayor Curley to reserve the sidewalks on Beacon Street between Park Street and Charles Street for women.

Mayor Curley received word this morning that the Signal Corps will participate in the parade. The Keasarge Veterans will be stationed on School Street from City Hall to Tremont Street. The Caledonian Club and other Scotch organizations have been assigned space on Tremont Street, between Mason and West Streets. The Carmen's Union has been given a reservation on Arlington Street, between Commonwealth Avenue and Boylston Street.

Various military and civic organizations will be assigned specific places from which to view the parade according to the plans made at the meeting of the general committee on arrangements at the office of Mayor Curley yesterday. A large number of organizations were given assignments of places and others will be made on application.

In addressing the meeting, Mayor Curley expressed the hope for the presence of at least 20,000 persons with American flags along the route of the parade. He also asked that homes and buildings be decorated for the occasion and said that he trusted many firms would grant their employees a half holiday.

The parade will start from Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street at 3 p. m. and follow through these streets: Arlington, Boylston, Tremont, Temple Place, Washington, School and Beacon Street to the Common. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley will both speak on the Common, and then the troops will be presented with bronze medals in the name of the city.

Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser announced that the cavalry and artillery would not parade. It is understood that a lack of horses is the cause for this announcement. Chairman Scannell of the School Committee announced that all high school cadets will appear on the Common as a guard of honor to the Second Brigade.

Mayor Curley vetoed the plan for having a military show and fireworks at Braves Field on Saturday night, to which admission was to be charged, on the ground that "it was commercializing patriotism."

## GRATITUDE TO WEST EXPRESSED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gratitude to the people of the West for their support in the election was expressed by President Wilson in messages sent in reply to requests that he visit that section before Congress opens. He said he would be unable to make the trip at present because of critical duties, but promised to go West later if possible.

He sent the following telegram to William F. King, successful candidate for the Senate from Utah:

"The invitation to visit the West tugs hard at my heart, because I feel deeply grateful to all the West for the splendid and generous support you have given me; but I would not be worthy of their generous confidence if I were to leave my desk at a time when duties of the most critical and pressing sort crowd upon me. I am promising myself the pleasure of such a trip if ever I can get free from the toils of exacting duty, and in the meantime wish to express my gratitude, appreciation and regret."

The President also has written letters to Gavin McNabb, Democratic national committeeman of California, and several other Democratic leaders in that State, expressing his appreciation of California's support.

### BRITISH EXPORT RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau  
LONDON, England—No further licenses will be issued in the United Kingdom or in British possessions overseas for the exportation of any commodity shown below in the first column into the corresponding country in the second column until further notice.

Fish oil	Norway
Canned fish	Norway
Starfish	Norway
Talc (all forms)	Norway
Talc (all forms)	Sweden
Talc (all forms)	Denmark
Talc (all forms)	Holland
Hemp	Holland
Graphite, plumbago and black lead	Holland

Privy Council licenses will similarly not be accepted by the customs as authority for shipment without special authorization from the War Trade Department. Holders of unexpired licenses should at once communicate with the War Trade Department, stating the reasons for which they desire to receive such special authorization.

In modification of the notice issued in the press on Sept. 11, it is announced that the restrictions on the importation of guns into Holland are now canceled. Any additional restrictions or any modification of this or subsequent announcements will be published in the same manner as above.

### SIMMONS COLLEGE

Members of the casts for two plays to be presented by students of Simmons College this winter were chosen yesterday by officers of the Dramatic Club and Miss Lucia R. Briggs and William Collette of the English department. Both plays, "Miss Civilization" and "The Twelve Pound Look," will be presented on Dec. 8. A song rally under the leadership of Miss Lucy Nash, president of the Musical Association, will be held today for the entire college.

## PLEASURE CRAFT ARE BEING HAULED OUT OF THE WATER

Pleasure craft are being hauled out of the water and large numbers of them are at Jeffries Point and various shipyards along the East Boston water front for the winter. The care of a motor boat or other type of craft provides entertainment and often hard work for the owner, usually done personally and in odd moments. Jeffries Point, for instance, is literally a hive of industry every Saturday afternoon at this season.

Nov. 1 is usually the date when all boats are out of water, due to a clause in insurance policies compelling them to be out by that time. When a boat comes out, the owner immediately scrubs the hull, removing all marine growth, and overhauls the engine in order that no water may be left inside. All water pipes are disconnected, valuable equipment removed, and the boat covered for the winter.

In some instances the boats are stored in sheds, but most of them are left in the open with canvas covers. These able to afford it build wooden covers over their boats. Owners of boats frequent the junk shops on Atlantic Avenue throughout October, watching for second-hand sails or other canvas. Covers are made from this and wrapped over the boat double, leaving an opening that may be laced or unlaced, many owners visiting their boats in winter and working on the inside woodwork.

Canvas has nearly doubled in price in the past few years, so that interest is more keen in securing second-hand material as quickly as possible. The covers from canvas usually last five or six years when given care.

## DEMOCRATS OF MASSACHUSETTS ASKED TO HELP

Democrats of Massachusetts have been asked by the Democratic national committee to contribute to the fund of \$300,000 which is being raised to cancel the campaign deficiency of the committee. An appeal has been made for popular subscriptions rather than for a few large contributions from wealthy individuals, as the former method is considered more in line with the Democratic theory of popular control of the election machinery. Mayor Marcus A. Coolidge of Fitchburg has charge of the receipt of contributions in Massachusetts, which are being sent to him at his Boston office, 60 State Street.

Recount of the vote cast at the election in the Ninth Congressional District has been finished and Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Independent, is assured of election to Congress. He has an even greater lead over Congressman Ernest W. Roberts than was unofficially reported election night. The former gained 21 votes and the latter five as a result of the recount. Mr. Fuller's majority being 308.

Representative Kenneth P. Hill, Republican, of Cambridge, who was reported defeated for reelection to the Legislature in the Third Middlesex Representative District by Dr. John F. Good, Democrat, by only two votes, was yesterday declared elected on a recount conducted by the Registrar of Voters by 23 votes.

The election officers gave Mr. Hill 2748 and Dr. Good 2765. The recount

**Sheffield  
PLATE**

Much is in  
Old English Designs

High Quality and Low Prices feature Chandler & Co.'s pre-holiday sale of Sheffield Plate, as in past years. Despite the general advance in cost, the plate now on sale is at about the same prices as formerly, due to the placing of a very large order.

A Few of the Designs  
Vegetable Dishes, \$5.50 to 11.50.  
Well and Tree Platters, 14.50, 17.50.  
Trivets, 4.50 and 5.50.  
Cake Trays, 4.25 to 8.50.  
Gravy Sets, 6.50.  
Bon Bon Baskets, 2.50 to 4.25.  
Bread Trays, 4.75.  
Chop Platters, 8.50 to 15.00.  
Many other pieces at special prices.

On Sale—Fifth Floor

Chandler & Co.  
Tremont Street, Near West

showed Mr. Hill to have received 2765 and Dr. Good 2740.

Expenses of candidates in the recent campaign filed yesterday with the Secretary of State included: Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, \$939; Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, \$300; State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, \$39.28; John B. N. Soule, Democratic candidate for Auditor, \$49.96, and Attorney-General Henry C. Atwell, \$260.10.

## DR. BARRETT WENDELL ELECTED TO ACADEMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Barrett Wendell, professor of English literature at Harvard University, and Gari Melchers, the American painter, were elected yesterday to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the Century Association. They succeed Henry James and James Whitcomb Riley.

### WOMEN'S PUBLICITY CLUB

Plans for the annual advertising pageant to be given at the Copley Plaza on April 19 were discussed at a business meeting of the Boston Women's Publicity Club yesterday, and a committee appointed to have in charge the Hawaiian costume party to be given under the auspices of the club on Tuesday night, Jan. 16 at Hotel Thorndike. Mrs. George Gallup, president, presided.



# OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

obliged our troops to yield a little ground toward Salatrue and Brezoiu. In the valley of Jiu the Austro-German attack has been continued with violence and in spite of counterattacks our troops have been obliged to fall back toward their second line trenches.

**Aviation:** During the last two or three days our opponents have again displayed notable activity. Enemy machines have flown over Turnu, Magurele, Zimnita, the region of Giorghiu, Tulcea, Kimpulung, Sinaia and Roman and dropped bombs, causing slight damage. They dropped bombs on the capital and its environs, killing and wounding peaceful inhabitants, especially women and children.

A great number of bombs were dropped over the palace, where the Queen and princesses of Rumania were formerly living. They had left the palace, however.

On various occasions, especially yesterday, enemy aviators flew over small towns and villages, descending to a very low altitude with their machines and fired with machine guns on the peaceable population in the streets or working in the fields.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—An official communication reports considerable enemy shelling north and south of the Ancre during the night.

The bulletin from general headquarters issued last night reads:

During the day we further advanced our front north of the Ancre.

The prisoners taken since Monday morning have reached a total of 5678. The troops employed have shown conspicuous skill, dash and fortitude. Our success was not won without a hard struggle as the Germans responded strongly and as conditions of the ground greatly increased the difficulty of attack. Our losses, considering the extent of our gains, have not been high. One division advanced a mile and took over 1000 prisoners at the expense of 450 casualties.

South of the Ancre we established the position won yesterday east of Butte de Warlencourt. The Germans, massing at one point for a counterattack, were dispersed by our artillery fire.

Yesterday our airplanes did much useful work. Last night they made successful bombing attacks on an enemy aerodrome, railway lines, stations and rolling stock.

Another official statement says: Early this morning the harbors and submarine shelters at Zeebrugge and Ostend were again heavily bombarded by squadrons of naval airplanes and seaplanes. Direct hits were observed in the Atelier de Marine, and in the proximity to the power station. A large fire, probably from the petrol store, was observed. All the machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—The official statement issued last night says:

On the Somme front the battle continued with violence the whole day. The Germans made a strong effort with considerable effectiveness at the same time north and south of the river. The resistance of our troops held back the assaults of their adversaries, who were able to obtain only limited advantages at the price of very heavy losses.

North of the Somme an attack was launched, after an intense bombardment against our positions from Lesboufs to the south of Bouchavesnes. The Germans succeeded in gaining a foothold in our advanced elements in the northern corner and western outskirts of St. Pierre Vaast Wood. Everywhere else our machine guns' fire and barrage fire checked the attempts of the Germans.

South of the river the Germans renewed their attacks in the course of the afternoon on the front of Abblancourt and the Chaulnes Wood. The struggle, carried out with obstinacy, ended in the repulse of the Germans, who were obliged to return to their trenches after sanguinary losses, except in the eastern part of the village of Pressoire, where they were able to make progress. There was an intermittent cannonade on the rest of the front.

Army of the east: After a brief period of quiet, fighting was resumed with stubbornness in the region of the Tchernia River. The Serbian offensive developed on Nov. 13 and 14, and brought to our allies a new success. The Germano-Bulgarians fell back in the neighborhood of Hill 212, north-east of Iven, closely pressed by the Serbian forces who occupied the village of Cegel. North of Velyeselo the victorious advance of the Franco-Serbian troops continues.

According to supplementary reports, the number of prisoners taken in Tchernia bend on Nov. 10, 11 and 12 exceeded 2200, to which must be added an additional thousand prisoners captured Nov. 13 and 14. Among the latter were 600 Germans, including several officers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—Yesterday's official statement says:

On the River Narayuvka, in the region of the heights east of the village of Lipniodatna, we assumed the offensive and drove out the enemy troops from those of our trenches which they had occupied on both sides of the road leading to the village of Slaventin. We took prisoners and two machine guns. The enemy counterattack was unsuccessful.

In Transylvania, north and south of the Otuz Valley, the Rumanians took the offensive, repulsed the Austro-

Germans and captured some prisoners and three machine guns. In the Targu-Jiu, Alt and Jiu valleys persistent enemy attacks still continue. The Austrians, who have been considerably reinforced by fresh German troops, succeeded in places in pressing back the Rumanians. Dobruja—There is nothing of importance to report.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**ROME, Italy (Thursday)**—Yesterday's official statement says:

Julian front: There was desultory artillery action at several points on the upper and middle Isonzo. On the San Marco, east of Gorizia, at daybreak yesterday three battalions of the Austrians supported by heavy artillery fire attacked a salient of our line at Two Pines House.

Five determined attacks successively were driven off with heavy loss to the Austrians. The Austrians then subjected our positions to a heavy bombardment with guns of all calibers, in consequence of which it was deemed advisable during the afternoon to evacuate some of our more exposed trenches. On the Carso we again rectified our line by an advance at several points, taking some prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**SOFIA, Bulgaria (Thursday)**—An official communication reports violent attacks against the Bulgarian positions in the Monastir plain which, the communication states, failed, although the lines were penetrated at some points. In the Tchernia bend, Bulgarian and German troops withdrew to positions north of Tepavci and Cegel.

## DRASTIC ACTION BY BRITAIN IN REGARD TO FOOD

(Continued from page one)

distributed as evenly as possible, that those who were giving far more for their country should be allowed to reach glorious victory.

This was the end of one of the most outstanding of the war speeches in Parliament. In his earlier remarks Mr. Runciman explained how the army council were trying to avoid dangerously depleting farm labor, remarking that it would be easy to raise four divisions of infantry from among agriculturists, but only by dealing a corresponding blow at the food supplies.

He also indicated the strong measures which were being taken to expedite the new construction of merchant ships to replace lost transports. The Government plans were well received, but Sir Edward Carson and others considered that they were not drastic enough to meet the necessities of the case.

In the House of Lords at the same time a debate arose on the Government plans for punishing Germany for her submarine activities. Several speakers urged that British sea power was not being exercised to the fullest extent to crush the enemy and a demand was made for a more energetic admiralty and more offensive naval policy.

Lord Sydenham strongly condemned the views put forward by Mr. Churchill that the proper naval policy for Britain was defensive.

Lord Beresford argued that the board of Admiralty should be strengthened by younger men, fresh from the sea and declared they must attack and attack and attack and that too much care was being taken of the fleet.

The Marquess of Crewe gave arguments for and against declaring the intention and method of punishing enemy before he was beaten, concluding that it was unwise to attempt so soon to shape the policy of ultimate punishment.

He announced that a war committee had been considering the warning of merchantmen against submarines, with the view of making necessary provisions and remarked on the considerable naval success achieved in dealing with Germany's new submarines. He differed from the statement that the Admiralty had abandoned the destruction of the enemy's fleet as a primary object of naval policy.

**DR. GRAVES IS SAID  
TO BE KARL MEINKE**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The hearing of the case of Dr. Karl Armauer Grew, styled "international spy," has been postponed until Dec. 8. This delay is for the purpose of allowing Counselor von Hatzfeldt an opportunity to obtain permission from the German Government to testify.

It was Prince von Hatzfeldt who brought about Graves' arrest, on the charge of attempting to obtain \$3000 from Countess von Bernstorff, wife of the German Ambassador, for three smuggled letters. It is believed that Count von Bernstorff also will be asked to appear as a witness.

Prince von Hatzfeldt declared that Dr. Graves never was in the German Secret Service, and that his real name is Karl Meinke. He came to this country, the Prince said, in 1914, a few months before the war, and offered his services to Count von Bernstorff, who, having some knowledge of Graves' past career, "very emphatically" declined to employ him.

"He was connected with a private agency, styled the International Secret Service Agency, at Brussels," said Prince von Hatzfeldt.

"He was caught in Scotland, I think, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment at Edinburgh. This was in 1912. After finishing his term he came to this country."

**HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY**

The Harvard Cooperative Society will pay back to its members a total of \$16,614 as its first dividend of the fiscal year 1915-16, a gain of \$1538 over that of a year ago. The dividend will be paid in the form of a 3 per cent rebate on cash purchases and a 7 per cent rebate on credit purchases.

## SHIPBUILDERS IN CONFERENCE ON NEW NAVY TYPES

Lowest Bidders Explain Construction Difficulties to Secretary of War Daniels

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—Unable to bring their bids within the limit set by Congress and, in some cases, objecting to the type of vessel desired by the Government, occasioned a conference yesterday between Secretary Daniels and representatives of the lowest bidders for vessels of the new navy.

In the case of the four scout cruisers only one bid was received, that of the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company. Other builders explained that they have been unable to bring their estimates within the \$5,000,000 limit of cost fixed by Congress. Mr. Daniels intimated that Congress would be asked to increase this limit, and new bids would be sought. Bids for battleships, destroyers and submarines were made contingent upon modifications which render them unacceptable to the department.

The bidders explained that the long majority required for construction in the majority of their proposals was due to the uncertainty about prompt delivery of structural steel. A proposal that provision be made for extension of time in the event of delay for this reason was not favorably received by the Secretary.

Earlier in the day the department had been assured by representatives of a structural steel company that preference would be given to Government orders whether for private or public yards. Similar statements have come from many other manufacturers, and the department is unwilling to open a door that might permit of extended delay.

The bidders argued against the electrical propulsion system preferred by the navy experts for the four battleships. So far no private builder has undertaken to construct ships of that type, but the Government has under construction at its own yards three electrical drive battleships.

The bidders said they doubted the ability of the electrical companies to provide the equipment for the great number of ships which are to be built within the next three years. They also said they could not be expected to guarantee the operation of machinery they did not construct themselves or face the possibility of delay in delivery of the ships through defects in such machinery.

Secretary Daniels said he had received assurances from one electrical company that it could meet all demands made upon it by the Navy. It was indicated that the department would not abandon this type of propulsion because of the attitude of the private builders, since navy experts believe it greatly increases the efficiency of battle craft.

## MERRIMAC RIVER CHANNEL URGED BY TRADE BOARDS

Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport Favor Barge Waterway Improvements

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The trade boards of the cities of Lowell, Lawrence, Haverhill and Newburyport have filed a final statement in answer to questions by the War Department with regard to the proposed channel in the Merrimac river. In brief, these answers show:

That the great industries of both Lowell and Lawrence, where the water power of the river must be considered, almost unanimously favor the river channel. The exceptions are four concerns in Lowell and one in Lawrence.

That the water power companies need have no fear of the interference with long established water power rights, because the lock at the Lawrence dam will use only 48 cents' worth of water power each time it is filled. During five months in the year the lock will use only a portion of the surplus water, which is otherwise going to waste over the dam. There is no loss of water power whatever in Lowell.

That the water power of both Lowell and Lawrence represents only one-seventh of the total of the steam and electric power of companies using water and is, therefore, not a matter of extreme consideration to those companies in driving the wheels of their mills.

That evidence is available from ocean transportation companies showing that for many years to come there is no chance that barges of sufficiently light draft to use the 18-foot channel will become extinct.

That coal need not be considered as the only profitable commodity to use the river, in view of the statements of manufacturers, who state the channel will help the receipts of cotton, lumber, fertilizer materials, pig iron and other bulky products.

The document is the work of Congressman John Jacob Rogers, who signs it; Andrew B. Sutherland of Lawrence and George E. Rix of Lawrence and George Bowers, Robert F. Marden and John H. Murphy of Lowell. Numerous other men have aided in the computations.

Accompanying the document are numerous exhibits, consisting of the letters of the individuals representing the corporations and shippers, whose opinion of the project was sought.

**SUFFRAGISTS AT LUNCHEON**

A luncheon was served yesterday at the Copley-Plaza in connection with the Bay State Suffrage Festival. Mrs. G. M. Wright, Mrs. Horace Barnes, Mrs. James Head, Mrs. George Copp Warren and Mrs. Winans of Brookline were in charge.

## INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS ARE TO BE STUDIED

National Conference Board Formed by Twelve Associations of Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**NEW YORK, N. Y.**—Magnus W. Alexander, assistant to the president of the General Electric Company, described today the organization of the National Industrial Conference Board which he announced at the convention of the National Founders Association yesterday. The board makes it possible for twelve industrial organizations to cooperate in the preparation of American industries for economic conditions which will follow the war, by conducting a clearing house for information, a forum for discussion and machinery for mutual help in the solution of all problems relative to industrial development.

Mr. Alexander says the purpose of the board is broad and patriotic. It will work to avoid misunderstandings between the industrial world and the public, and between employer and employee. Publicity will also be used to clear up any misunderstandings between industrial interests and the Government. The board will seek to influence legislation only by the presentation of unquestioned facts. It will promote the training of apprentices and the Americanization of laboring men, believing the factory to be a training school for citizenship as well as industry. Temporary offices of the board will be opened in Boston.

Frederick P. Fish, banker of Boston, is chairman, and Magnus W. Alexander of West Lynn, Mass., manager of the new organization. The industrial bodies which have joined the board are the National Founders Association, National Metal Trades Association, National Council for Industrial Defense, National Association of Manufacturers, National Erectors Association, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Silk Association of America, National Typothetae and Franklin Clubs of America, American Paper & Pulp Association and Rubber Club of America.

Membership in these organizations is said to number 15,000 employers, giving work to approximately 7,000,000 persons and representing about \$8,000,000,000 of capital.

"Heretofore to a substantial extent," said Mr. Alexander, "each manufacturer has studied only the problem directly affecting himself, ignoring the fact that all industry is interrelated and that there is a vital need for co-operative action and united effort. The war has brought many new problems and peace will bring many more. These must be studied and solved."

"The conference board will be a clearing house of information. Its purpose will be to analyze and present the essential elements in the situation, suggest methods and inspire united and intelligent action. Industry in this country must have the sympathetic support of the public. It must have the cooperation of the Government, and it must act intelligently and definitely on its own account."

Frank V. Vanderbilt, president of the National City Bank, asserted that the new board has been called into existence in response to public sentiment, "demanding and needing fullness and accuracy of information affecting its vital interests."

**Labor Leaders Interested**

Samuel Gompers to Discuss New Capital Move Before Convention

**BALTIMORE, Md.**—News from New York that capital had formed the National Industrial Conference Board to fight labor with its own weapons, interested the leaders in the American Federation convention here today. President Samuel Gompers said he would discuss the new capital move before the convention the first of next week, when the railroad brotherhood chiefs are here.

"It would be unwise for me to comment now," said Mr. Gompers. He instructed his secretary to obtain further information about the new board. Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, said: "This movement will result as others have done. When the National Association of Manufacturers was formed it resulted in the addition of thousands to the ranks of organized labor."

**CRITTENTON BAZAAR RECEIPTS**

The bazaar recently held at the Copley-Plaza in aid of the Florence Crittenton League of Compassion netted the sum of \$3500, according to an announcement of Clarence R. Preston, the general secretary of the league.

At the afternoon session Prof. Clyde

India Druggets

Classed Artistically with

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India Druggets are very high class floor coverings, and are recommended by architects and interior decorators. They have rather an exclusive style of their own. Suitable for living rooms, dining rooms, halls, bed rooms, in fact, any space where a large or small rug is required.

Last week the final sales of a direct shipment were passed through the Custom House. Buying them direct, importing them without intermediate profits, accounts for the low prices.

258 Druggets, 3 x 6 ..... \$3.50  
161 Druggets, 2.5x5.0 ..... \$2.75  
61 Druggets, 3 x 3 ..... \$3.00

88 Druggets, 9x12 ..... \$2.50  
70 Druggets, 8x10 ..... \$2.50  
27 Druggets, 6x 9 ..... \$1.50

Druggets for halls and stairs, 9, 12, and 18 ft. long by 3 ft. wide.

Hand woven from wool and hair. Soft, camel gray grounds, with green, blue, brown and red figures, some yellow. Twelve patterns.

Tremont St. Near West  
**Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont St. Near West

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Notes Around the Store

Marabou Collars in natural and black, black and white, natural and white, are very popular. 2.50 to 15.00. Collar Section, Main Store.

Georgette Crepe Collars continue to be highly favored. In our Neckwear Section, Main Store, for 50c to 12.50.

Silver Rhinestone Jewelry is really quite the "thing." You will find a variety of designs at a range of prices to please all in our Jewelry Section, New Building.

Fancy Madeira Linens can still be secured and at prices that are surprisingly low. How long this will continue is very uncertain. Fourth Floor, Main Store.

Do you know that Ostrich Feather Fans mounted on Tortoise shell are the very latest? They are often combined with opera bags, which we are showing now for the first time. They are \$10. Street Floor, New Building.

Motor Stockings that are both warm and attractive are the newest addition to motor apparel. In our Hosiery Section, 2.50.

The Grenville Line of perfumes which we are introducing are the very latest and "smarter" Parisian Perfumes. Toilet Goods Section, New Building.

Jordan Marsh Company

## WILSON GAINS IN OFFICIAL COUNT OF CALIFORNIA

**SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.**—A net gain of 502 over the unofficial presidential returns from 50 out of the 58 counties in California tabulated. These figures tend to indicate Mr. Wilson's minimum plurality over Mr. Hughes will be between 3700 and 3800, unless a vital error is discovered in one of the larger counties.

In the 50 counties compiled, Mr. Hughes has a total of 157,115 against Mr. Wilson's 169,743. The same counties on the unofficial count, gave Mr. Hughes 156,892 and Mr. Wilson 168,817. The counties which have not yet completed the official count are Los Angeles, Alameda, San Francisco, San Diego, Butte, Fresno, San Bernardino and Sacramento.

The difference between Hughes' net unofficial lead in these eight counties and Wilson's official lead in the other 50 counties is approximately 4000.

**Hughes Gain in New Mexico**

**SANTA FE, N. M.**—Official figures on the election received by the Secretary of State from Bernalillo, Taos and Torrance counties, added 435 votes to Hughes' total and 243 to President Wilson's aggregate. The vote now stands: Hughes, 29,757; Wilson, 31,796. Official reports now have been received from eight counties.

## CONFERENCE TAKES UP CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

**PHILADELPHIA, Pa.**—The morning session of the conference on universities and public service, which is being held in Houston Hall, University of Pennsylvania, by the Society for the Promotion of Training and Public Service, was devoted principally to reform of the national civil service laws so as to remove the taint of the spoils systems entirely from federal office holding. George Burnham Jr., of this holding, president of the Civil Service Reform Association of Pennsylvania, presided. Edward A. Fitzpatrick of Madison, Wis., was the chief speaker.

At the afternoon session Prof. Clyde

The pure luxuriousness of Carpets will always make this form of floor covering indispensable in the well appointed home.

We are showing for this season a number of unique patterns and colorings created especially for us, together with an unusually complete collection of standard carpets which our timely purchase enables us to offer you at immense values.

Plain carpets, which are very much in favor right now, 2.10 to 4.95 a yard—widths made up to suit requirements. Wool carpets, 36 in. wide, figured and plain colorings, 1.10 to 1.20 a yard—Also Hall and Stair Trackers, 27 and 36 inches wide, from 1.30 to 6.50 a yard.

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Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston

## UNITED STATES SHIP BUILDING SHOWS ACTIVITY

United States shipping interests were unusually active in the construction of wood and metal vessels in the first ten months of 1916, according to a report from the Federal Bureau of Navigation, Department of Commerce, showing 968 sailing, steam, gas and unrigged vessels of 405,894 gross tons built in this country and officially numbered by the Government this year. Atlantic and Gulf shipyards lead in the construction of both wood and metal vessels with 432 wood, with a gross tonnage of 78,067 and 57 metal with a gross tonnage of 169,207.

Pacific coast shipyards constructed 245 wood vessels with a gross tonnage of 26,263 and eight steel with a gross tonnage of 48,316. Shipyards on the western rivers hold third place in the construction of wood vessels with 121 built, making a total gross tonnage of 2971, and are third in the construction of steel vessels, building nine with a gross tonnage of 2111. The Great Lakes comes last in the construction of wood vessels but are second in steel vessels with 30 built, making a total gross tonnage of 73,822.

Of the 405,894 vessels constructed, 16,566 were sailing craft, 284,658 were steamers, 27,237 were gas screws and 77,433 were unrigged. In addition to these there were 36 wooden vessels of 372 gross tons and 11 steel vessels of 25,418 gross tons built for overseas interests in United States shipyards this year.

**SIR EDWIN PEARS SPEAKS**  
In behalf of the Constantinople College Association, a reception was given yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. William B. Kehew on Chestnut Street. Sir Edwin Pears gave an address on "The Condition and Prospects of Women in Turkey." He emphasized the need of studying social and educational conditions in the East.

**CANDIDATES FOR COUNCIL**  
John F. Gorman of 31 Woodville Street, Roxbury, is the twenty-seventh candidate for one of the four seats in the City Council. He is a candidate for a three-year term. There are now 24 candidates for the three three-year terms and four aspirants for the one-year place.

**"I am opposed to the admission of any of these laborers,"** stated Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation. "We will stand for the restriction of all immigration and a literacy test that will keep out illiterates and incompetents generally."

B. Suzuki, Japanese labor leader here attending the convention, in an address, proposed sending Samuel Gompers to Japan to organize the workers of Nippon.

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Highest in cost, most beautiful and exclusive of all pianos.

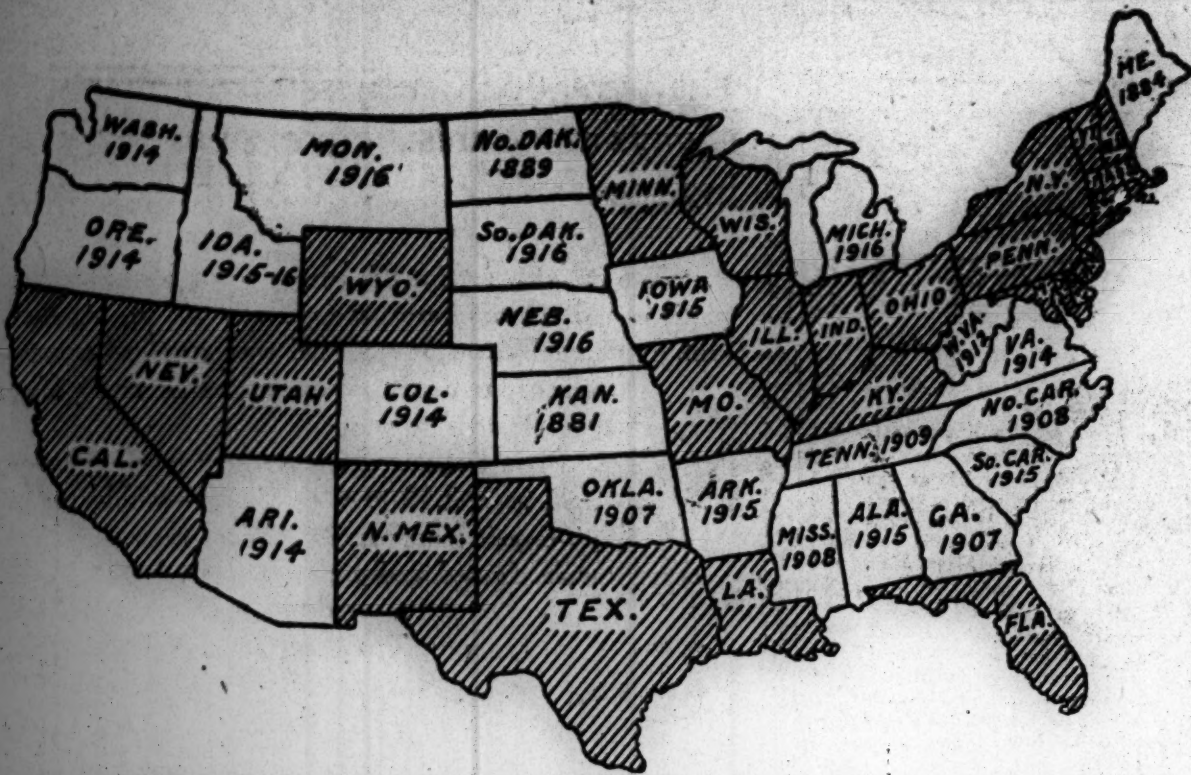
Let us show you the wonderful results obtained by the Tension Resonator system of construction.

Due allowances made for other pianos in exchange.

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Prohibition states are those in white, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan joining at recent election. Idaho this year accepted a constitutional prohibition amendment strengthening its prohibition action last year. Tennessee has what is called "four-mile law," preventing location of saloon within four miles of a church or schoolhouse.

## A. STEEL-MAITLAND ON EMPIRE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland—In delivering the inaugural lecture of the School of Social Studies and Training at Glasgow, Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, analyzed some of the problems likely to come up for solution at the end of the war, particularly with reference to international relations.

He divided these problems into three main classes—internal, inter-imperial and international. As to the internal position, he recalled that before the war the country was in an acute stage of industrial unrest. Another aspect of the economic situation was that the production in many of their great industries was being dwarfed by that of some other highly industrialized nations. The old causes of trouble were still there and would still be operative. The question of rates of wages, whether these were advancing as they ought to advance, the question of the restriction of output on one side and cutting of piece rates on the other, the demarcation of work between trade unions and the question of whether workmen should not have a share in the discipline and management of workshops, would still be discussed.

During the war there had been new developments in the situation. They had all the added difficulties of dilution of labor. It was promised, and promised in absolutely good faith, that all the safeguards which trade unions formerly found necessary would be restored, and yet at time passed the one thing that was quite clear was that even with the best will in the world they could not be restored. The sooner they—employers, workmen and public—realized that the old status quo ante could not be restored in the letter, the better. There was going to be difficulty after the war in the readjustment of the position, and he considered it was absolutely necessary that masters and men should meet as soon as possible to think out the whole problem both for the sake of the permanent position and also the immediate position after the war.

Dealing with the inter-imperial problem, Mr. Steel-Maitland referred to the various alternatives for establishing a closer relationship between them and their colonies. All that one could say, he thought, was that they must try to develop consultation and cooperation without prejudice as to what the difficulties at the end of the war might lead up to. Referring to international relations, the lecturer said that the only thing that would supersede existing conditions was some form of a reign of international law, and to have a reign of law they had to have some sanction that could be enforced. It was perfectly clear that they could not have an international set of states at the present time, and all that one could do was to realize that that was the only real outcome to succeed the other, and try to understand by what steps they could at the same time meet the present situation, and also work toward such a result.

## WORK OF ARMORED CAR UNIT IN ASIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia—The Tsar has received the commander of the British armored car unit in Russia at the imperial headquarters.

This unit has had exciting times in Turkish Armenia, where the facilities for free movement are somewhat scanty in comparison with other parts of the war area. Once the cars left the main road they had to rely on rough bullock tracks. Some of the mountain gradients were so steep that the cars had to be hauled up by hand and then lowered again by ropes. Rocks on the track caught and ripped the base plates, thus letting out the oil. In a single day 12 cars were thus damaged, but all except two started again after about a couple of hours, thanks to an ingenious patching device, in which ordinary shaving soap was held in position by a plaster. One driver, unable to obtain either plaster or soap, took six lead bullets, melted them on a "Primus" stove, poured the liquid into a mud molding, and mended the hole by this means. One squadron took two days to cross a river.

The cars have been in action many times. A most successful attack was made on the Turkish left flank on the village of Nordsen. Not only was the village taken, and the enemy dis-

persed, but the Turkish base in the rear of the position was shelled by the cars' guns and a magazine was blown up. Before this action the cars ran short of petrol. There was not enough left even for them to retire if attacked. What little petrol was left was gathered from all the cars and put into one armored car, which was then ostentatiously sent out as though to inspect the road, and thereby led the enemy to suppose that an attack was contemplated. The ruse was completely successful.

In the absence of good water for drinking purposes water obtained from the radiators of the cars was sometimes utilized. Cattle "obtained" from the Kurds furnished welcome meat, while occasional fish diet was provided by firing cartridges into the rivers.

One squadron under Commander

Belt, is now operating in Persia to the south of Lake Urmiah. Lieutenant-Commander Dye and Warrant-Officer C. J. Smith have been awarded the Vladimir order for meritorious service and bravery in action. Petty Officers Cox and Macmahon have gained the St. George's medal.

FOOD PRICES IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The German public was somewhat astonished recently to learn from a semi-official communication that, in addition to the numerous institutions for the regulation of the trade in foodstuffs, the country can boast of no less than 1038 departments for the examination of food prices. It is generally conceded that so far the beneficial effect of these numerous departments has been very small indeed. They do not seem to be in a position to exercise the control they are supposed to wield, and consumers usually hesitate to appeal either to them or to the police when they find the maximum prices exceeded, as the loss of time and unpleasantness involved does not recommend such a course to most people, especially when they are so dependent, as they are just now, on the goodwill of shopkeepers. Discussion is therefore rife as to the best means of dealing with the situation, and one proposal recently put forward was that in large towns hundreds of educated women should be appointed to keep daily watch over both wholesale and retail trade so that dealers should realize that they might be subject to inspection at any minute. The proposal would be welcomed if it held out the hope of a reduction in the number of war departments, but its critics consider that it would only lead to the creation of a still more extensive "apparatus," and are looking for some other solution of the problem.

ADDRESS ON DEPORTATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—L'Humanité publishes the text of the address sent by the Dutch section of the League of Neutral Nations to the Dutch Government regarding the deportations from Lille, Roubaix and other districts. The address states that both the dignity and the moral sense of neutral countries demand immediate intervention on behalf of the oppressed populations; that if the German Government contests the authenticity of the testimony collected by the French Government, it should authorize the neutral powers to make an inquiry into the events which took place in the Nord between April 22 and 29, 1916. The address goes on to say that since there is reason to believe that any proposal for an inquiry would be favorably received by the French Government, the Dutch section of the League respectfully urges on the Dutch Government that a proposal should be placed before the neutral countries, as well as before the French and the German governments, to the effect that delegates from the neutral powers should visit the invaded departments, or that a commission of neutrals should be appointed for the purpose of an inquiry, such a commission having the power in conjunction with other neutral delegates, to draw up any resolution on the result of their inquiry as might be required.

JULES BOIS LECTURE

International aspects of French philosophy and its similarity to the philosophy of England and the United States were discussed by Jules Bois, official representative of the French Government, in his second lecture on "French Culture" at Harvard University last night. The concluding lecture will be given Friday evening by M. Bois on "French Literature and the Drama."

## HALIL BEY VIEWS TURKEY'S POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERLIN, Germany—The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger has published the report of an interview with Halil Bey, who has been in Berlin for some time past in connection with the negotiations for a German-Turkish commercial treaty, and who at the time had just returned from a visit to the Kaiser at headquarters.

The topic of conversation was the economic position of Turkey, concerning which the Turkish Minister for the Interior declared there was no cause for anxiety. It could not be denied, he said, that the importation from Rumania had been a convenience, but his country was in no way dependent on that source. None of the ample rations served out to the troops or the reserve were of Rumanian origin, Rumanian products having been mainly used to provision Constantinople, whose needs were now being supplied from other sources, and which would not be threatened with a shortage even in the event of further complications arising. It would merely mean, said Halil Bey, that the interior transport system would have to be reorganized, and added that the harvest was excellent in Angora, Konia and Syria and much better than last year round Smyrna.

Indeed, not only was Turkey in a position to cover her own needs, but she would also be able to supply her allies with a number of products, including wool, oil, and "palamut" for boot making. Turning to the military situation, the minister declared that Rumania's intervention had left Turkey indifferent and that his country was also prepared for any complications that might arise in Greece. The world would see, he said, that Turkey had more than a sufficiency of troops. She had sent armies to the Caucasus, Persia, Mesopotamia, the Suez Canal, Galicia and the Balkan front, and had also concentrated troops in Constantinople and Syria.

## ORIGIN OF THE "TANKS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England—Replying to a question in Parliament by Captain Burgoine as to whether the idea of the "tanks" originated with the R. N. A. S. Dr. Macnamara, financial secretary to the Admiralty, replied: There is no doubt that the idea of using armored cars for trench warfare occurred individually to several people, and all the Admiralty can do is to take what appears in the official records as to who was responsible. The idea was put forward by officers of the Royal Naval Air Service from their experience of naval armored cars in Flanders in the early days of the war. After various experiments by officers of the Royal Naval Air Service, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Churchill, instructed Mr. d'Eyncourt, the director of naval construction, to undertake the design of a tank, or landship, capable of carrying out certain definite performances. The officers of the Air Department at the Admiralty primarily concerned were Commander Seuter, Wing Commander W. Briggs, and Squadron Commander T. G. Hetherington. While the principal credit for the design of the "tanks" now being used at the front rests with Mr. d'Eyncourt, the latter has mentioned the following gentlemen as rendering him valuable assistance: Mr. W. O. Tritton, managing director of Messrs. W. Foster & Co., Ltd., Lieut. D. C. Wilson, R. N. A. S. (now Major Wilson, M. G. C.), Mr. P. Dale Bussell, Contract Department Admiralty, Lieut. A. G. Stern, R. N. A. S. (now Lieutenant-Colonel Stern, M. G. C.), Captain Symes, M. G. C., Mr. F. Skeens, acting assistant constructor.

WOMEN PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A protest against alleged discrimination against women in Billing Civil Service positions was sent to the White House Wednesday by the National Board of the American Suffrage Association. It asserts that among 120 appointments and 23 transfers in the War Department only one woman was included.

CONCORD TOWN MEETING

CONCORD, Mass.—A new grammar school at a cost of \$55,000 was authorized at a special town meeting last evening. It will be located at Concord Junction. The sum of \$9500 was appropriated for the maintenance of the schools for the remainder of the year.

## NATION-WIDE PROHIBITION IS TO BE PUSHED

With 23 States of the 48 Already  
Dry and Legislatures of Others  
Promising Action Future Said  
To Be Bright

Plans for an early submission by Congress of a constitutional amendment for national prohibition are being pushed by the antislavery leaders of the United States, now that they are free from the nation-wide campaign which resulted in four additional states going "dry" and other states making notable antislavery gains at the recent national election. Twenty-three of the 48 states are now in the dry column, while Utah and Florida have elected governors and legislative majorities pledged to abolition of the saloon in their respective states at no distant date. The great territory of Alaska voted for prohibition by a large majority.

It has been pointed out that when the new antislavery states and Alaska shall put their prohibition laws into effect it will be possible for a traveler to walk across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to traverse the continent from Berlin Strait, through the prohibition Canadian provinces, to the Gulf of Mexico on "dry" land. While these broad prohibition swaths cutting across the Union from east to west and north to south, with the central state of Kansas constituting the "four corners" of the dry paths, it is considered impossible for the other states to retain their saloons much longer.

And the antislavery leaders do not expect to have to wait for many additional states to vote prohibition before the national prohibition amendment will be submitted. Unless Congress takes favorable action within a reasonable time it is the intention of the temperance cohorts to alter the plan of campaign to the extent of working for a national constitutional convention.

However, it is anticipated that Congress will submit a constitutional amendment before the progress of the prohibition movement puts 32 states, the number required to call a constitutional convention, in the "dry" column. It is known that many interests with influence in Congress do not want a constitutional convention for the reason that a convention would be at liberty to amend the Constitution at will, and the industrial and money interests are known to be averse to throwing the Constitution open to the progressive and organized labor influences. Hence, before the "danger" line of 32 prohibition states is reached influences indifferent to prohibition but opposed to a constitutional convention, are expected to be exerted in Congress to have the national prohibition amendment submitted, and these influences added to the natural prohibition strength among the congressmen from the prohibition states, it is believed, will carry the prohibition amendment through with a rush.

The antislavery leaders figure that Congress will be induced to take favorable action on the national prohibition amendment certainly by the time 29 or 30 states have voted favorably on prohibition for their own states, if not earlier. Hence, their zeal to reach the dangerous mark that will lead to congressional action.

At present, the states which have taken action either by constitutional amendment or by law to exclude the saloon are 23 in number. Twenty-two have voted for state-wide prohibition, and Tennessee has adopted the "four mile" act, forbidding the establishment of a saloon within four miles of a church or schoolhouse, a law which effects prohibition everywhere in the State except a small uninhabited stretch in the mountains. Tennessee is, therefore, classed as a prohibition state.

Four states, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan, voted for prohibition at the recent election. Montana adopted state-wide prohibition by a majority of about 20,000, which means the ousting of 1587 saloons and 29 breweries.

South Dakota went "dry" by about 25,000 majority, serving notice on 200 saloons and three breweries to close up shop on or before July 1, 1917.

Nebraska added 812 saloons and 13 breweries to the number that will have to give way to the march of progress, the state voting "dry" by about 35,000.

Michigan's majority for prohibition was about 75,000. About 3208 saloons and 79 breweries will go out of business, and Detroit, the state's formidable "wet" center, will have the prestige of being the largest "dry" city in the Western Hemisphere.

The action of these four states will reduce the number of saloons in the United States by 5881, and the breweries by 114, according to the figures compiled by antislavery leaders.

But this is not all the gain made at the national election. It has frequently been heard since election day that five rather than four states voted for prohibition. These statements take into consideration Utah, whose action for prohibition was really decided election day but will not be carried into effect until after the newly elected Legislature and Governor are sworn into office. Utah elected a Legislature, a majority of whose members will vote for a prohibition law, and the Governor-elect, Simon Bamberger, Democrat, is pledged to secure prohibition by legislative enactment by Aug. 1, 1917, and to submission of a state prohibition constitutional amendment two years hence. Utah is so certain to act formally for prohibition next year that some prohibition leaders class her as prohibition already.

Florida is another state whose ac-

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tion election day is expected to put her among the prohibition states at no distant date. A majority for prohibition in each branch of the Legislature is claimed by the Florida Antislavery League, and the Governor-elect, the Rev. Sydney J. Catts, elected as an Independent-Prohibitionist, is pledged to state-wide prohibition. As further evidence of the antislavery sentiment in Florida, it has been pointed out that all but five of her 32 counties have voted "dry." Her people are expected to vote for state-wide prohibition at the November, 1918, election.

Alaska is reported to have given a majority for prohibition in every town in the territory. Other gains in the United States for antislavery forces were numerous, as were also their victories over the efforts of the liquor traffic to nullify the prohibition laws. Arkansas, for instance, which is now prohibition, voted two to one against a bill to substitute for the state-wide prohibition law the Ohio local option law. The effort of the brewers was defeated by a majority of 30,000.

Colorado, also prohibition, defeated the "beer amendment," to allow beer and fermented liquors, by a majority of about 75,000.

In Tennessee, local option, sought in Shelby county, was decisively defeated.

Iowa, Arizona and Washington, the "dry" leader in the United States, defeated attempts of the liquor traffic to nullify their prohibition laws.

Idaho strengthened her prohibition law by accepting this year a constitutional amendment for prohibition, thereby making it more difficult for the liquor interests to carry into effect their efforts for nullification.

Oregon adopted the so-called "bone dry" prohibition amendment, which prohibits the shipment of any liquor into the state for beverage purposes. Under the statute law, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1916, persons were allowed to receive from outside the state small quantities of liquor.

Minnesota gave evidences of soon going "dry." The "wet" leader in the Legislature was defeated by a "dry" opposition, the Minneapolis legislative delegation now consisting of 12 "drys" and 6 "wets," as compared with 10 "wets" and 8 "drys" in the last Legislature, and a very large vote was cast for the Prohibition candidate for United States Senator.

Large areas of Maryland voted "dry" which have heretofore been pronounced "wet."

Even though their two amendments

were defeated in California, the antislavery forces regard the increased vote for prohibition there in the light of a victory for the prohibition movement itself.

The 23 antislavery states, with the dates when the people decided for prohibition, either by state statute or by constitutional amendment, are as follows: Alabama, statute, 1915; Arizona, constitution, Nov. 3, 1914; Arkansas, statute, Feb. 6, 1915; Colorado, constitutional, Nov. 3, 1914; Georgia, statute, 1907; Idaho, statute, February, 1915, constitutional, Nov. 7, 1916; Iowa, statute, 1915; Kansas, constitutional, 1881; Maine, constitutional, 1884; Michigan, constitutional, Nov. 7, 1916; Mississippi, statute, February, 1908; Montana, Nov. 7, 1916; Nebraska, constitutional, Nov. 7, 1915; North Carolina, statute by referendum, May 26, 1908; North Dakota, constitutional, Oct. 1, 1889; Oklahoma, constitutional, Sept. 17, 1907; Oregon, constitutional, Nov. 3, 1914; South Carolina, constitutional, Sept. 14, 1915; South Dakota, constitutional, Nov. 7, 1916; Tennessee, statute, January, 1909; Virginia, statute, Sept. 22, 1914; Washington, statute, by initiative, Nov. 3, 1914; West Virginia, constitutional, November, 1912.

Aside from the prohibition states

there are vast areas of "dry" territory in most of the other states, and each year sees these areas increasing. By far the greater part of Wyoming, Utah, Texas, New Mexico, Florida, Kentucky, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts is "dry." Southern and southeastern California, northern and western Louisiana, northern and southern Missouri, southwestern Wisconsin, southwestern New York State and southern Delaware are for the most part without the saloon.

"Wet" districts include most of Nevada, much of the north, central and Pacific coast portions of California, the lower Mississippi River and Gulf counties of Louisiana, the Mississippi River sections of Missouri and Illinois, Eastern Wisconsin, most of New Jersey, scattered counties of Pennsylvania, the Hudson River and north central sections of New York State, much of Rhode Island and scattered portions of Massachusetts.

These "wet" districts are feeling more and more the effect of the antislavery campaigns, whose influence in "wet" communities grows stronger as the prohibition wave spreads across the country and the activities of antislavery advocates in the States which have gone "dry" can be transferred elsewhere.



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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## CRITICISM FROM A SOCIAL STANDPOINT

"The Social Criticism of Literature." By Gertrude Buck, Ph. D. Yale University Press, New Haven. Humphrey Milford, London. \$1 net.

Miss Buck, who teaches English literature in Vassar College, has in this brief book said much that was waiting announcement by a sympathetic interpreter of a distinctly modern conception of the place of literature in a democratic state of society and of the place that the critic of literature plays in shaping social evolution. Consequently, though it has only 60 pages of comment measured quantitatively, measured qualitatively it is a large book because the voice of a large movement.

"Art for Life's Sake" is the fundamental thesis on which the author and the school for which she speaks would rest their case. They have a dynamic and not a static process in mind, to which both the author who writes and the critic who judges must give allegiance if he would be admitted to their circle as a comrade. Their standards of taste are evolving, not fixed; and relative, not absolute. A book is looked upon by them as having values, which vary with the reader and with the time of reading. The unchanging basis of judgment is the social efficiency at any given time of the visible symbol—the book—a product of the cooperative activity of writer and reader.

With this thoroughly modern concept of the place that a book fills in an evolving world accepted by a critic, his judgment as to what is good literature becomes more fluid and tolerant. Any writing may for certain people at a certain stage of development be good literature, given the indispensable quality of sincerity in the author. The critic, working under this conception of his task, does not conceive of himself "as an oracle enunciating infallible judgments of literature by an easy comparison of any given book with certain accredited models." His valuations of books and authors, even for him, have only present validity and relative truth, and are but points of departure for further reading and criticism. The sine qua non is continuous personal reaction upon literature, and candid expression of the results; these, however, to be admitted as strictly personal; and the critic's aim being to provoke in all readers, not necessarily agreement with his opinions but imitation of his act of reading in order that they may have their own reactions on what is read.

Thus the critic's mission is social. His desire is to provoke genuine self-reliance on the part of the reader, and not to win tacit assent to his (the critic's) views. Thus by furthering the interaction of literature on society, of books on men, the critic comes, a democrat and not a remote educator, seated above the clash of life itself.

Not the least valuable chapter of Miss Buck's book is the one on "The Muddle of Criticism," in which the conflicting theories and definitions of criticism are subjected to analysis. The judicial or deductive critic and the analytical critic clash, the one being interested in evaluation of a book tested by theories and standards hoary with age, the other confining himself in the main to accounting for a literary work and declining to evaluate it. Like unto the first of these is the advocate of comparative criticism, though working in a wider field. He reads widely in a world's related literature and holds up the book he is commenting upon to the light of thought from many nations as expressed by writers of various races; but his method is deductive in the main. He has a standard of valuation, though on a larger scale.

Then there is the pure impressionist critic, who, unlike the chronicler of how a book comes to be what it is and unlike the appraiser of values of a book tested by standards wide ranging or narrow, reveals simply in the unanalyzed effect of the book upon him. His criticism is simply a record of a personal reaction to a work of art, old or new. It is subjectivism and individualism carried to the nth power. So conceived the critic's reactions become more important than a writer's process or message. Criticism thus viewed is like the more historical and technical type of criticism which argues against valuation as being part of a critic's functions. Only under what is now called "aesthetic criticism" by its advocates is there an attempt to combine explanation of the effect of a play or poem upon the reader and also evaluation in reference to conceded aesthetic laws.

It is in her tracing of the worth to literature, present and future, of the many conceptions of criticism that have reigned, and still reign, and in showing how they are supplemented by the latter-day theory of social criticism, that Miss Buck in her chapter on "The Larger Criticism" does her most persuasive work. The writing and reading of a book henceforth have to be viewed as a cooperative process with a distinct effect upon each person's future social activities as an inevitable result; and to note, weigh and appraise a book as it should be appraised a critic must have the insight to test the book by social and not personal standards.

Miss Buck, quite naturally, stresses the place of the competent teacher of literature as a critic who by reason of his or her post in school or college, if retaining it over a long term of years, comes to the task of making social literary ideals with exceptional opportunities for service; and she says profoundly wise things about the folly of much contemporary teaching of literature in academic institutions through failure to make the process of acquiring standards of taste cooperative. Critical formulae from textbook or teacher now are imposed; and students have to cram, instead of being allowed to read critically and browse lovingly and get vital relations with authors and with books.

## HEINE'S "NORDSEE" DONE INTO ENGLISH

Heine's Poem, "The North Sea," translated by Howard Mumford Jones, Chicago, The Open Court Publishing Company, 1916. \$1.

Mr. Howard Mumford Jones, in his translation of Heine's poem, "Die Nordsee," has attempted, if not the impossible, certainly the very difficult. Heine, perhaps more than most poets, is a poet with a very restricted appeal. He finds an echo in many hearts, is true, but not in every heart as Goethe demands the true poet should. Those who admire him are wont to admire him very much; whilst those who do not admire him are wont to be sadly impatient of those who do.

Now if this is true of Heine in his own language, it is very much more true of Heine translated, and it is, perhaps, more true of "Die Nordsee" than of any other of his poems. Heine had a wonderful talent for the onomatopoeic. He tried words nicely and with a wonderful judgment. He built up whole sentences with a view to conveying his meaning, much more by the simple resultant sound, than by any actual description they might convey; whilst his compound words are often a marvel of ingenuity. What happens to all this when the German is done into English? Mr. Jones is a very good translator, but he is not a Heine in onomatopoeic talent, and nothing short of an English Heine could reproduce Heine successfully in English. Take for instance the opening lines of the Second Cycle. Compare, first of all, the picture postcard effect of the title "Ocean Greetings" with the deep sea roll of "Meergruss," and then the opening lines of the translation, still so reminiscent of the greeting card:

Thalatta! Thalatta!  
Greeting be thine, thou ocean eternal.  
Greeting be thine ten thousand times.  
With the "All Hall!" of  
Thalatta. Thalatta.  
Sei mir gegrüsst, du ewiges Meer!  
Sei mir gegrüsst zehntausendmal.

Mr. Jones prefaces his translation with an interesting introduction, which, in many ways, is the best part of the book. If one does not always, or nearly always, agree with him, one is inclined to feel grateful to him for the intellectual pleasure such disagreement occasions.

## FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France—"Le Général Gallieni," by Judith Clavel (Paris-Nancy, Librairie militaire Berger-Levrault, 1916). This book, which is the first monograph of Gallieni's life and career to appear, gives a particularly good idea of the activities of General Gallieni as a colonial officer. He was a "grand colonial," a type of officer to whom France in a large measure owes her colonial empire, and this, as much as the part which he played in the defense of Paris, in September, 1914, constitutes his title to fame. Madame Claudel gives a delightful and sincere pen portrait of the great Frenchman: "There is something about him of the monk and the soldier," she says. "Coldly deliberate, yet filled with mystic ardor. His religion is France."

The statement that Jean Jacques Rousseau knew no Latin has been contested by several correspondents of the *Mercur de France*. The epigraph to the "Confessions" was in Latin, "Intus et in cute," it is pointed out, and the citation was altered by Rousseau to suit his purpose from "Te intus et in cute movi." In the sixth book of the first part of the "Confessions" there is a quotation from Horace, and in this same book he expressly states that, among other subjects, he studied Latin while "aux Charmettes." There is other evidence of Jean Jacques' knowledge of Latin, but the most conclusive appears in a later issue of the *Mercur de France*. Rousseau, it is here stated, actually translated the first book of Tacitus; the translation being included in the 1815 or 1817 complete edition of his works. M. Guillemin, who is responsible for this information, says that the translation is headed by a note, perhaps written by Rousseau himself, to the effect that the author of the "Contrat Social" learned Latin rather late and without a teacher. Finally, Rousseau himself declares in the fourth book of "Emile" that Latin is essential to a perfect knowledge of French. The two languages should be studied together and compared, in order that the rules of the art of speaking may be mastered.

"La Revue des Livres Anciens" publishes documents hitherto unknown relating to Ronsard. They have been discovered by M. Coeyecque, director of the Bibliothèque Municipale among the minutes of some Paris notaries. The most interesting relates to the second edition of the "Amours," published by Delaporte in 1553. This edition contained two songs and 39 sonnets which did not occur in that of 1552. It also had a commentary by Marc Antoine de Muret. The *Revue* gives the receipt in which Ronsard and Muret acknowledged the sum of 30 écus d'or sold as the price of the rights of the new edition which extended over a period of six years. This is said to be the oldest document in existence relating to the rights of authors. It is dated May 9, 1553. It is curious to find that the commentator, Muret, was paid 46 livres, whilst the author, Ronsard, only got 33.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

An encouraging feature in the literature of the day is the marked improvement in the quality of educational works generally over those of even a generation ago. Isolated examples of such works, conspicuous for their learning and scholarship, have been issued from the press at wide intervals, but there has never been a period when the general level of excellence has been so high as it is now. The experimental stage through which democracy may be said to be passing has no doubt contributed some stimulus to the output, but this in itself is insufficient to account for the increased effectiveness as well as the growing number of modern educational works. This increase, it may be fairly safe to assume, arises from a fuller grasp by the public of the importance of mental training. Books of the kind referred to would not be forthcoming unless there were a bona fide demand for them. There is no safer index to the direction in which people are thinking than the literature of the day.

The modern public can be given the credit of knowing what it wants, and, when its interest in a question is once aroused, it is not easily contented with anything that falls short of the standard which it has learned to expect. People are only too accustomed to a perennially spring-like activity in the production of a certain type of novel, but even that has its day, and in accordance with the inexorable law of supply and demand a satiated public turns from it, and the supply automatically diminishes. So it is refreshing to notice the steadily increasing activity in the production of a less ephemeral form of literature. The educational book of today is certainly more attractively written than its predecessors of a generation ago, and it is more informative and, generally speaking, more interesting.

The thought of reconstruction which is now claiming attention is reflected in the literature which, consciously or unconsciously, is preparing people for changes which seem inevitable though it is not possible to predict as yet either the form or direction that those changes will take. "An Experiment in Educational Self-Government" gives an instructive account of a venture in the direction of self-discipline and growth of responsibility among the young which, if carried out on an extended scale, might help the coming generation to solve some of the problems which the approaching changes will present. Such an experiment as that of schoolboys at a stage of youthful existence which has not attained a high standard of intelligence, may have its pitfalls, but it should also have a value in enabling people to build upon their own experience for future generations. Be that as it may, it is but one of the many present-day ventures in the educational world which a growing literature is recording and bringing to the notice of an ever-widening circle of readers. The days of mere scholastic proficiency are passing, and the school literature of today indicates the growth of a more active and widespread interest in what is rapidly becoming a world effort to discover the ideal educational system.

To educationists the reflection in the literature of most countries of the growing desire to discover means for erecting a more sound and solid superstructure upon present foundations is a most encouraging sign. The publication of such works upon the theory and practice of education as "The Making of Character," "Democracy and Education," "Studies Introductory to a Theory of Education," and "Converging Paths," instinct with literary charm and style, indicates how thought is turning away from barren controversial differences about unessential details toward the philosophic and spiritual aspect of education; they possess additional value owing to their literary charm. It would seem as though it were legitimate to hope that at last singleness of purpose is supplanting diversity of means.

As a contribution to the philosophy of education, to which it professes only to be an introduction, Professor Dewey's book must attract the attention of all thinkers interested in the future of education. His philosophical works are known outside his own country, as no doubt are the works of Professor MacCunn and Professor Campanella, whose views make for an educational idealism of practical value. These writers stand for the encouragement and guidance of those tendencies which are striving for the attainment of a fuller expression, a higher aim, a more perfect accomplishment; and at a time when the future of education hangs in the balance, the appearance of such works as theirs has a twofold value. They inculcate sound methods of thought, because they are written by men of imagination who are able to draw sufficient conclusions even from indifferent premises, and who perceive the twofold relation of the school to society.

Highest achievements, however, only too often fall short of hopes, and it is still a long way from the attainment of such comprehensive results as those outlined in Milton's description of a complete education as "one that fits a man justly, skillfully and magnanimously to fulfill all his duties, whether they be public or private, certainly the vision of its accomplishment is brought nearer by pursuing the higher ideals presented. There is encouragement to hope for

the attainment of a fuller measure of the perfect education which has been described as "one which offered a never-ending general development as a basis for an infinite variety of special excellencies."

The final answer, if there is a final answer, to the innumerable questions besetting education is not, of course, to be found in any one book, or for that matter in any collection of books upon the subject; but the pathway to the answer is certainly opening out, and the pursuit of it, in order to grasp the full significance of the ideals, whether of the past or the present, is made the more attractive and engrossing by the charm with which the pathway is indicated. Of the numerous experiments which have marked the so-called progress of education some have been frank failures because of their narrowness. Some at least have cleared the decks by showing the direction in which the educational wayfarer should not travel; and if the right path to pursue has not been generally learnt, it counts for gain if the roadway to avoid in the search for mental development has been discovered.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Clara Endicott Sears, in "Gleanings from Old Shaker Journals," tells much not only about this rapidly dwindling sect, but also about Ann Lee, its founder.

In order that A. Clutton-Brock's "Studies in Gardening" may be quite accurately adapted to use by American buyers and users his New York publishers have had them supervised by the president of the Woman's National Agricultural and Horticultural Association, Mrs. Francis King.

Quite properly the Detroit public library is issuing a bibliography of books descriptive of automobiles.

Mrs. Edith Wharton in her next novel, "Bunner Sisters," will return to New York City for her background.

The new guide book to New York City, which Fremont Rider has edited, in addition to the usual features of such a work has much information relative to the city's industrial and manufacturing life.

Ernest Peixotto, an artist who also can write, has been journeying through "Our Hispanic Southwest," and made Texas, New Mexico and Arizona live in his drawings and text.

Everett P. Wheeler, whose reminiscences of the domestic, political and religious development of New York City between 1855 and 1915 are announced, is a descendant of Sir William Pepperell of colonial military fame.

Students of taxation, and their number steadily increases as its incidence falls more and more directly on a greater number of people, will find in the annual report of the State Tax Commission of New York State for 1915 just issued, an important document, valuable not only for its contemporary statistics but also for its discussion of the general problems of taxation, and for the text of special and general laws bearing upon the topic.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, diplomatist and story writer, is not as prolific an author as some of his contemporaries, but readers with memories of "Passe Rose" always sample his new work. In "Helen," just out, he again essays a novel.

Heinrich Conried, one of the most gifted orchestra conductors ever imported to the United States from Europe, and noteworthy for his Wagnerian interpretations, has found a biographer in Montrose J. Moses.

Cesare, cartoonist, formerly of the New York Sun and now of the New York Evening Post, has had 100 of his best comments on contemporary affairs grouped and reproduced in book form.

New York publishers are raising prices of books to retailers and the public, on the ground of increased costs of production.

President Wilson's book "On Being Human" is still on the list of the best selling nonfiction works.

Vachel Lindsay, who knows, being a vagrant poet, has written "A Happy Book for Beggars."

Miss Ida Tarbell has grouped her latest studies of industrial conditions under the optimistic title, "Industrial Idealism in Practice."

The United States Bureau of Education has issued an educational directory, which the Journal of Education says gives a thousand times more information than can be had in any other one document.

In "Recovered Yesterdays in Literature" by Bishop William A. Quayle (The Abington Press) is a collection of essays about authors and books, which disclose completely the insight and sincerity of the Methodist Episcopal leaders in his love for things not always associated with ecclesiasticism and ecclesiastics.

Schools, boy scout camps, children's libraries and other agencies of the kind, are planning to make the first week of December a "Good Book" week that will elevate the taste of youthful readers.

## EXAMINATION OF THE CATERPILLAR'S WAYS

"The Life of the Caterpillar." By J. Henri Fabre, translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, Dodd, Mead & Co. New York City. \$1.50.

This excellent English translation of the entomological essays of one of the greatest observers of nature that humanity has had may lead some readers to go further along the way piloted by this French watcher of the little forms of life. For a great body of material exists, thanks to his records of a prolonged and devoted career, only recognized as great by his contemporaries as it was drawing to its close; but now seen to have been almost unequalled for its patient labor and shrewd insight.

If a person is at all interested in the record of how the various stages of existence of the caterpillar, moth and butterfly follow each other, how marvelous are the adaptations of structure to use and of use to a definite plan, the book will be found rewarding. It also shows Fabre at his best as a reasoner and as a man of sentiment. Quite by himself he had worked out the method of proving causation of given facts by a process of experimentation resting mainly on exclusion. So that finally he found the clue by discarding the unworkable, much as Edison discovered the filament for his incandescent electric lamp bulb. There are not many finer records in literature of this method applied to natural science than Fabre's solution of the problem of how the male suitors of the female moths, by the sense of smell, are brought from far and near to pay homage to her. But it is only a partial solution, as he had to admit, for like light, odor has its X-rays, and some day, as he says, man instructed by further study of insects and their powers, will have a radiograph of smells, or an artificial nose that will open out a new world of marvels.

Fabre was not a naturalist philosopher of the extreme didactic type, who constantly interjected dicta pertaining to all sorts of topics. He tended pretty strictly to business, that is to seeing the animate life he had set himself down to watch, and recording what he saw there. But there are two sides of the man disclosed in this book which are well to note: he was not a French egalitarian or communist, nor was he a secularist. For his study of the communitarian life of many of the insect species did not make him wish that man could do likewise. Advocacy of such social theories he said was "innate."

As for a godless world, he would have none of it. "Is this order, upon which the equilibrium of the universe is based, the predestined result of a blind mechanism?" he asked. "Why all this regularity in the curve of the petals of a flower, why all this eloquence in the chasings on a beetle's wing cases? Is that infinite grace, even in the tiniest details, compatible with the brutality of uncontrolled forces?" he queried. And his answer: "On might as well attribute the artist's exquisite meditation to the steam hammer which makes the slag sweat in the melting." After he has described a wonderful process by which moths bore their way through a column of solidified sand using "center bits" that are naught but wrinkles on their heads, he bursts forth: "I think with you, that a sovereign Reason has in all things coordinated the means and the end."

## SWISS NOTES

ZURICH, Switzerland—Writers of the various belligerent countries who, because of the censor, are unable to give vent to their thoughts and feelings at home, are finding a practically unrestricted freedom of action in neutral Switzerland. Ever since the beginning of the war Swiss publishers have been busy with books which it would have been impossible to publish elsewhere. And these publications always show a certain trend, according to the developments across the Rhine, the Alps or the Jura, as the case may be. At the present time, the subject ahead of everything is peace, and, to be sure, with the great variety of opinion represented, it is being examined and discussed from every possible and impossible angle.

One of the most active writers on the subject of peace is the Austrian pacifist, Dr. Alfred H. Fried, his latest accomplishment being the publication in book form of a collection of 20 peace themes which have appeared in the press at one time or another. The title is "Vom Weltkrieg zum Weltfrieden" and the publishers are Orell-Füssli Company, Zurich. This volume is all the more important and useful as Dr. Fried is one of the most practical peace advocates in Europe. Another publication worthy of note dealing with the same subject, is "Gedanken- und Tatsachen der Beendigung des Krieges seitens deutscher und französischer Pazifisten." This exchange of views on the termination of the war is carried on by eminent men of both sides, such as Fr. W. Foerster, Alfred H. Fried, Ludwig Quilcke, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and Theodor Ruyssen, while the book concludes with a treatise entitled "Die psychologische Vorbereitung des Weltfriedens." The regrettable fact is that the ideas of these men and the war aims of their respective governments are in hearty disagreement. Not only that, but they lack the very essential backing of public opinion, without which any government is free to pursue its selfish ends.

A valuable contribution to the historical literature in Switzerland in general and the Canton of Solothurn in particular has been furnished by Ferdinand Eggenschwiler in his book, "Die territoriale Entwicklung des Kantons Solothurn." In the first part of the volume the author deals with the time

of the counties, then he writes about the development of the city of Solothurn, but the greatest part of the book is devoted to the development of the Canton of Solothurn out of its 35 larger and smaller territories. The Swiss people are good historians and love their history, and any work of that nature is sure to be received with favor.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England—The demand in Russia at the moment for English literature is great and exceeds in volume anything that has gone before. It is, however, so inadequately met that Dr. Hagberg Wright, the distinguished librarian of the London Library, advocates the opening of depots in Moscow and Petrograd for the sale of English books. Further testimony to this demand in Russia for English books is borne by Mr. Stephen Graham, who states that Walter Pater's works are sufficiently appreciated by cultured Russians to call for a translation of them. Books upon England are also now much in vogue.

The library of Maj. R. W. Barclay, which is announced for sale at Sotheby's in the middle of November, contains a remarkable number of rare books. Among these are the "Book of the Apocalypse" which was printed in Holland in the middle of the Fifteenth Century, a fine example of the first English translation of "Don Quixote" by Thomas Shelton, and a beautiful copy of Caxton's "Book of the City of Manes" which was printed in 1485 at Westminster. This copy was sold for 39½ guineas at the Watson Taylor sale in 1923. Of the few copies which exist of this edition most are in public libraries.

"The Collected Poems of James Elroy Flecker," to which J. C. Squire contributes an introduction, contains a certain number of hitherto unpublished verses. His first book of verses, which showed considerable individuality and quality, was published when he was only 23 years old, but it did not show the technical mastery which is to be seen in his later verses.

"The Empire and the Future," which is now in the press, contains the imperial studies and lectures which were inaugurated last autumn by Dr. E. M. Sadler, who has completely rewritten the paper which he then read upon the work to be done by the universities for the enlightenment of the public upon imperial problems. The animated discussion as to the future of education in England which has taken place since he read his paper has led him to recast it.

The Society of the Writers to the Signet in Scotland has been so fortunate as to come into the possession of a volume which contains the MS. of Sir Walter Scott's "The Bride of Lammermoor." The MS., which now reposes upon the shelves of the society's library, formerly was in the possession of Alexander Sholto Douglas, who was himself a member of the society.

"Interpretations of Literature," to which Professor Erskine contributes an introduction, consists of two volumes of lectures delivered by Lafcadio Hearn when he was professor of English literature in the University of Tokio. The first of these volumes is devoted chiefly to the English literature of the Nineteenth Century, the second deals mostly with English literature generally and studies of Shakespeare, Poe, and a few other authors.

"Delight and Other Poems" is the title of a new volume of verse which Eden Phillpotts is publishing, and which Alma Elliott is illustrating in black and white. He is also bringing out a story, "The Girl and the Faun," which he describes as a fairy story for grown-ups. To this Frank Brangwyn is supplying colored illustrations.

The Rev. Ernest F. Borst-Smith, who was the first European to reside in the town of Yenanfu, the capital of the Province of Shensi, gives an account of his experiences in a book which he has just published under the title of "Mandarin and Missionary in Cathay."

The second edition of the English issue of the Swedish Government's historical and statistical handbook to Sweden has just been published, containing much valuable information upon the industries of the country, contributed by various authorities, and a useful bibliography of Sweden in foreign literature. The first edition of this work, which appeared in Swedish, French and English, was issued as far back as 1904, taking some six years to prepare.

"Reminiscences of a Literary Life" includes anecdotes of Shelley, the authors of "Rejected Addresses," Thomas Moore, Hartley Coleridge, Mazzini, and other well-known men with whom Charles MacFarlane came in contact in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. He was a prolific writer in his day, and was a member of the staff which worked for six years upon the production of Charles Knight's "Pictorial History of England." He was responsible for several historical novels which are now quite forgotten.

To the series of "Oxford Historical and Literary Studies" is being added a collection of Walpole Ballads, which M. Percival is editing. As will be gathered, these ballads refer to Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and Mr. Percival endeavors to fix the authorship of them.

## GAMALIEL BRADFORD'S PORTRAITS OF WOMEN

"Portraits of Women." By Gamaliel Bradford. Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. \$1.50 net.

Mr. Bradford has become prominent among American authors during the past decade as an interpreter of the characters of conspicuous statesmen and military leaders among his own countrymen, it being his endeavor in dealing with men like Lee and Grant "to extricate from the fleeting, shifting, many-colored tissue of a man's long life, those habits of action, usually known as qualities of character, which are the slow product of inheritance and training." If he could have his own way he would call these interpretations, appreciations, or "studies" by the word "psychographs"; but for convention's sake he still uses the word "portraits," although well aware that it does not describe precisely what he is doing. As Sainte-Beuve set the example in use of the word, the New England disciple of the great French critic feels less compunction in continuing the custom.

While engaged in preparing a series of psychographs of American women, mostly relatively modern, Mr. Bradford has, as it were, tried his hand on a group of European women; women as unlike in character and career as Mrs. Pepps and Eugénie de Guérin, Lady Holland and Madame de Choiseul, Jane Austen and Madame de Sévigné, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and Madame d'Arbilly. There is no unity to the collection. It chanced to come together, and in this respect is inferior to the author's two earlier collections of "portraits." In them he came much closer to his own ideal, partly because working in a more virgin field, and partly because for not a few of his "subjects" he had the aid of an affection. It is somewhat difficult at this late day to say aught about Jane Austen or Madame de Sévigné that has not been said previously with both insight and distinction of style. And as for order of devotion for a woman of the sort of Madame deffand, expect it not in the New England Puritan!

Of the nine "portraits" in this collection the best are those which describe the quite opposite characters of Mrs. Pepps and Eugénie de Guérin. Each lived apart from the tides of men, the one involuntarily, the other voluntarily. The one owes her enduring renown to her wifehood to one of the world's great diarists. The other's fame will abide because of her own journal reflecting the intimate, ideal love of a sister for a brother. The one was shallow, inconstant in thought and deed, and crafty. The other was deep, the personification of loyalty, and transparent as crystal. All of which Mr. Bradford makes the reader see by deft touches, and by just mingling of historical facts and intuitive insights. But his craftsmanship in dealing with women is not equal to that shown in dealing with men.

## SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The most recent work of Jose Enrique Rodó, the author of "Ariel" and of "Motivos de Proteo," is "El Mirador de Prospero." The book treats of a number of subjects. It contains social, political and literary essays, studies of men such as Simon Bolívar. Original thought and criticism abound. Rodó has given of his best, and has not feared to be generous in so giving.

HAVANA, Cuba—Carlos de Velasco, the author of several historical works, has recently written and published a book on Cuban aspirations which deserves notice. "Aspectos Nacionales" is a plea for Cuban national individuality. In the preface the author says: "Instead of Americanizing Cuba, or driving out Spanish characteristics, should not Cuba be Cubanized?" The book is a study of a number of social problems with which the island is faced.

## ANDREW JOHNSON

"Andrew Johnson: Military Governor of Tennessee." By Clifton R. Hall, Ph. D. Princeton: Princeton University Press, London: Humphrey Milford. \$1.50 net.

Andrew Johnson is not a figure in national history about which gathers much romance, affection or curiosity as to his real life. Wide reading of this monograph therefore cannot be expected. But it is valuable as study of conditions in one of the border states during the great war of 1861-65, and it tends to confirm previous impressions of Johnson as a patriotic loyalist, much hampered by the defects of his virtues, by his intense prejudices and by the limitations and narrowness of his early environment. He had the zeal and tenacity of a fanatic for what he believed to be right; but his vision often was distorted by hate.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Mrs. Vincent Astor, who has been acting as hostess to the members of the immigration committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is the wife of William Vincent Astor of the City of New York, and present head of the family in America. She, with her husband, is leading in activities of a more humanitarian and social justice type than hitherto have been made prominent by members of this family; and this formal opening of her home for consideration by experts of the Americanization of newcomers to the United States is a sign of a new day that has come. Mr. Astor is a director, not only in many corporations devoted to high finance, but also in the National Civic Federation, the Public School Athletic Association, the North Side Board of Trade, the American Forestry Association, and the American Highway Association. He is using his vast power as a landlord in New York City for improving standards of housing, architecture, and marketing; and, in all this work, has the sympathetic support of his wife, Mrs. Astor, who is Miss Helen Dinsmore Huntington.

Joseph Clark Grew, secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin, who has been directed by the Department of State at Washington to take up the matter of the deportation of Belgians from Belgium with the German Foreign Office, has been in charge of the Embassy since Ambassador Gerard left the German capital to come to the United States. Mr. Grew is one of a not too large number of his countrymen who may be looked upon as a diplomatist by profession and training. For, after graduation at Harvard University, in 1902, and a period of extensive travel in Europe and in Asia, he entered the American consulate at Cairo, Egypt, as a clerk, and, after two years' service, was transferred to the United States Embassy in Mexico City, passing from there to Petrograd, and then on to Berlin, where, from 1908 to 1911, he had secretarial duties. Then he was secretary of the Embassy in Vienna. In 1912 he returned to Berlin. Mr. Grew is a lover of sport and travel, as well as of the thrill and strategy of diplomacy. As an author he has registered his impressions of a life that not many recent university graduates have equaled in its opportunity to see behind the scenes of ever memorable events.

Rudyard Kipling, "the soldiers' poet," is one of those authors whose abilities are being utilized, under official sanction, for the purpose of making known the doings of Great Britain's silent fleet. He has already written a series of articles on the doings of British submarines, under the title of "Tales of the Trade," and is now engaged upon a similar series. The services, but chiefly the army, have received a liberal amount of publicity through Mr. Kipling's efforts, and no one has done more to familiarize the ordinary public with the everyday life of the regular soldier, and especially in India. The author has striven to destroy that difference in the treatment accorded to the soldier in time of national peace and that of war time. In India, after being educated at the United Services College at Westward Ho, Devon, Mr. Kipling first launched out into literature during the period of his assistant-editorship of the Civil and Military Gazette and Pioneer, from 1882 to 1889. His experience widened by travel in China, Japan, America, Africa, and Australasia, he embodied the habits and customs of these countries in his writings, and gave to the world a wealth of prose and poetry in "The Jungle Book," "Captains Courageous," "Kim," "Departmental Duties," "Soldiers Three," and other well-known works.

Guy Carleton Lee, who is to be head of the Chamber of Commerce of Carolina, Pa., is a native of North Carolina, who has won a considerable reputation as a lawyer, teacher, lecturer, and writer of historical works. He was educated at Rutherford College, in North Carolina, and at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, from which latter institution he received his doctor's degree. He has taught in Dickinson College, Carlisle, and at George Washington University, Washington, D. C. As a resident of Carlisle Mr. Lee has led in its civic revival, and his election to his new post is formal recognition of that fact.

Irvine Luther Lenroot, who is mentioned as a candidate for Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, in the Sixty-fifth Congress, on whom the Progressive Republicans and the Progressives elected to that legislative body might agree, is a Wisconsin Congressman, who first made his appearance in Washington in 1909. He has been one of the most independent and courageous of the lawmakers of the North, and an interesting and creditable representative of the Scandinavian element of the population of Wisconsin. His home is in Superior, his native place. The common schools and a business college furnished him with an education sufficient to enable him to enter a law office as a stenographer. His proficiency in shorthand led to his getting work as court reporter. In chronicling litigation he became interested in the profession of law, and in 1897 he was admitted to the bar. His entrance into politics was as a member of the Wisconsin House of Representatives, which later honored him with election as speaker. Broadly speaking, it may be said of him that he has stood for much the same policies that Mr. Roosevelt and Senator La Follette advocated in their more radical and distinctly progressive days.

## GROUP PLAN URGED FOR IRISH RECRUITING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press Lord Dunraven proposes the group system as a temporary expedient for securing men in Ireland for Irish regiments. "The best expedient which occurs to me," he says, "is the application to Ireland in some form suited to Irish needs and sentiment of the group system associated here with the name of Lord Derby, which had a considerable though admittedly temporary measure of success. In Ireland classes should be separately grouped: 'farmers'—most of them freeholders or the sons of freeholders, 'laborers,' and 'townsmen' should, so far as is possible, be grouped independently, and should eventually form distinctive companies. The system must be used for Irish infantry only, and men enlisting under it should be encouraged as far as possible to state the particular Irish regiment they wish to serve in—a matter in which as far as possible their wishes should be met.

"The system must be used to keep up the strength and expand the strength of the Irish regiments forming the Irish divisions—a matter presenting no difficulty now that regiments consist of many battalions. But in order to give the application of the group system in Ireland a fair chance, and at least the same end as it had in England, it should be placed under the control of some one who, by his position, makes the same appeal to the Irish imagination and sympathy as Lord Derby's typically British figure made in Great Britain. The Duke of Connaught is coming back from Canada. His Irish title, his popularity, his long connection with the army, and his fresh contact with a dominion which has set a stirring example in voluntary recruiting for the cause of the Empire and of liberty combine to make him the ideal man for the post.

"Let me be clearly understood. Such a plan can be temporary only. Conscription must logically follow from it in Ireland, even as it did in Great Britain. That is inevitable, and the sooner Mr. Redmond and his party understand it the better it will be for Ireland. The motive of the war, Lord Dunraven declares, has been obscured by an unchecked German propaganda and seditious literature. But still, he continues, the Irish people must have some conception of the truth. They are not fighting for England any more than they are fighting for France or for any of the Allies. They are fighting for a principle—the eternal principle of right against might.

"Irish character is idealistic. For a high ideal Irishman will suffer and die. They must know that in this struggle on the one side is gross materialism, brute force brutally used, everything abhorrent to Irish nature, and on the other side every principle and ideal dear and sacred to Irish hearts. To hang back in such a cause, to try and make political capital out of the necessity of those fighting for it, would be degrading Ireland to the level of a mere selfish huckstering opportunism. I do not believe that to be the will of the Irish people."

Lord Dunraven goes on to say that the Allies will fight for the right and win without Ireland's help. "On the other hand," he declares, "the King wants men. Ireland can give them, splendid fighting men. They may not be necessary to decide the issue, but they are necessary to hasten victory and save thousands of precious lives. That constitutes necessity in my eyes. If in the eyes of any other Irishman it does not, then I appeal to him to recognize the necessity for Ireland's sake. The Irish divisions must have men or cease to be Irish. If Ireland does not find them she is disgraced before the world.

"Ireland's future depends upon her action now. The measure of what she gets in the great reconstruction after the war is what she does during the war. If she fails the Empire now in the time of stress, she cannot expect much consideration from the Empire when the stress is past."

## SOUTH AFRICA'S TANNING INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—There are about 20 tanneries throughout the Union at the present time, of which two-thirds belong to the Cape Province. The output of leather in 1914 was estimated at a value of over £260,000. Largely, and mainly as a result of the increased protection given the industry in that year, the value of leather manufactured in the Union has increased to well over £500,000.

A significant fact worth mentioning in this connection is that leather today is cheaper in South Africa than in any of the world's markets. A start has been made with the export of leather. Three small lots of army upper leather of the value of £2500 and one lot of sole leather valued at £1000 have been sold on the English market during the present year.

Side by side with the expansion of the tanning industry, there has been a big development of boot and shoe manufactures. The demand for boots is steadily increasing, owing largely to the fact that the natives in various parts of the Union are more generally adopting footwear. There has also been a big increase in the production of better-class boots, and South African tanners can today hardly cope with the local demands for upper leather, both chrome and vegetable. The importation of leather into the Union in 1913 was £200,000. During the first five months of this year there has been imported only £46,000. The importation of the manufactured article has also decreased.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Wall Street's Rough Arousal  
CHICAGO HERALD.—What a rough arousal little Wall Street has experienced! From such sweet dreams of empire poor provincial Manhattan has been awakened by the coarse western crowd of freemen. The narrow street will never be the same. For in their blindness New York's nobility have fancied that as Wall Street would, so would the nation. The whim of the metropolis seemed to them a decree for the imperial domain. Enfranchised America, they imagined, was bounded by the East and North Rivers. To the south lay impotent irreconcilables. To the north, pocket boroughs. To the west a herd of wild folk ever anxious to ascertain and to confirm the essential desire of the superwise Gothamites. The harsh end of their illusory slumbering is excellent. New York now knows that this is actually the United States. Wall Street has learned that sovereignty inheres in all the people. The islanders have discovered that the will of the most remote mountaineer is as dominant in the final accounting as the ballot of the most imperious of the "representative" men on Manhattan. The discovery is well worth while.

The Fun of Farming  
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—In the old farming cycle the crop year that brought the best prices one year was sure to be eclipsed the next. But the philosophy of diversification has appealed to the common sense of the farmer generally. It makes a better rounded life on the farm, if there are many diverse interests. The chickens bring a steady and welcome income to the farmer's wife. The cattle and hogs are sure profit makers, and besides engage the best skill of their owner. Many farmers are just finding out that bees are mighty interesting as well as highly profitable, without involving a great deal of labor. Soon the beekeeper learns that fruit trees help out the bees, and are themselves induced to bring forth more and better fruit by the pollenizing helpfulness of the little honey gatherers. The fact is, farming was never so absorbing an interest as it is today. But it should be diversified, so that the monotony of raising main crops may be chased away by the fun of pursuing profitable specialties.

Recent Election Instructive  
NEW YORK EVENING POST.—The protracted uncertainty of the result of the election has had one good effect. Thousands, if not millions, of intelligent citizens have had the number of electoral votes in Minnesota and California, and the difference between these and the popular vote, impressed upon their minds as nothing else except cramming for an examination could have done. The Chicago maiden who asked "If Mr. Hughes is ahead 5000 votes in Minnesota and he needs only 23 votes to be elected, why doesn't he take some of that 5000 and use them?" was not alone in her perplexity. The evident potentialities of the three or four votes of a single state must have given multitudes of Americans a new realization of how much there is left of states' rights. In addition, we have been sent to the map as never before, and bidden to trace upon it the dividing lines between the "hide-bound East" and the "Solid South," the "Middle West" and that triumphant region which glories in the unqualified designation of "the West." If we could only retain until another election a few of the facts about our democracy which we have just learned at so much cost!

The Conquering Camel  
CHICAGO JOURNAL.—At least one element of the great election is not in doubt. Six states, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah and Florida, have gone "dry." The first four states have accepted regular state-wide prohibition; the last two have elected "dry" legislatures, which are expected to pass the required arid laws as soon as they assemble. This hope may be disappointed, but even four states, at a single "bite" make good eating for the camel. It is just one more long step in the projected drying up of the nation. Rather more than half the people of the United States live under prohibitory laws. Taking it by and large, the communities which have tried a "dry" regime are decidedly in favor of keeping what they have and asking farther. National prohibition may well be an issue in the next presidential campaign, and there are good grounds for believing that the whole country will be "dry" within the next dozen years.

Socialists Firmly Established  
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.—Allen L. Benson, Socialist candidate for President, says he is satisfied with the vote he received. He ought to be, with a record-breaking poll of around 1,300,000. It is of some significance that the Socialists are firmly established as the third party in the United States, even if still widely separated from the two major parties.

FALL RIVER WAGE INCREASE  
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Five textile unions, which recently made demands for a wage increase, have voted to accept the offer of a 10 per cent advance proposed by the manufacturers. The increase will become effective on Dec. 4, and will continue six months. Union officials report that 35,000 operatives and 112 cotton mills are affected.

ARMY AVIATION SCHOOL  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Glenn H. Curtiss, who has just returned from a trip to Florida in quest of suitable winter headquarters for an aviation school, announced today that he has chosen Miami. A large military school, he said, will be established there by him, but under the control of the war department for training aviators for the Aviation Reserve Corps.

## TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, England.—At the annual public meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, held in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, Mr. Donald Maclean, M. P., the chairman, said that the temperance cause had now become a national necessity. The finish of the war in another year would depend on reserves, but alcohol was a draft upon reserves. Yet Britain was doing less to fight that evil within their own borders than any of the Allies except Italy. The work of the Liquor Control Board, he admitted, had been fruitful and of good effect. From figures supplied to him by the Home Secretary he gathered that 14 out of 56 local prisons in England and Wales had been closed since the war began, besides two wings of great prisons and reformatory institutions. Other causes had operated, but the prison commissioners themselves placed almost in the forefront of the reasons for the closing of those prisons the diminution of the opportunities for the consumption of alcoholic liquor.

Another striking fact was that in the metropolis and certain boroughs the weekly average of convictions for drunkenness had gone down from an average of 2034 a week in 1914 to 940 in March of this year. That showed what could be done by a merely minor effort.

They were thankful for what had been done, but it was not enough. Half a million a day was still being spent on drink. Half a million people were employed daily in its manufacture. It was keeping tonnage on the high seas and railway wagons by the hundred and thousand. It was forcing up the price of the necessities of life, it was degrading the soldier, the sailor and the civilian, and, worst of all, it was ruining children by tens of thousands. The question of checking the drink traffic was vital to the success of the allied cause.

Mr. Lief Jones, M. P., moved a resolution which expressed the opinion that the enormous consumption of intoxicating drink was the most dangerous enemy of national efficiency and economy, and therefore urged upon the Government either the prohibition of the manufacture, import, export and common sale of intoxicating liquors during the war and for six months afterwards, or the permitting of the people to decide the issue for themselves by means of a referendum. Mr. Lloyd George, the mover of the resolution remarked, had said that the drink evil was a greater enemy than Germany. If Mr. George and the Government believed that, they should have prohibited the traffic then and there. The record of the House of Commons in this matter was pitiable. They handed over the traffic to the Control Board with the injunction not to let it do any harm, but not to harm the traffic very much. The board was charged to control the uncontrollable. "Do not kill the tiger," it was told, "make it a vegetarian." Prohibition was the only proved remedy. If the Government sought by a postcard ballot, or some other thorough means, to discover the will of the nation on this question he believed the response would astonish and educate them. It was false to say that the country which had sacrificed its sons would not sacrifice its drink.

Dr. Saleeby seconded the resolution.

## OPENING OF THE GREAT FAIR AT FEZ

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—On Oct. 16, the great fair at Fez was opened by General Lyautey, M. Maurice Long, deputy and reporter of the budget commission, who was present at the ceremony, in a dispatch to the Journal speaks of the fair, which is one of trade samples, as both a political and an economic success. It is also a new "tour de force" accomplished by General Lyautey, in spite of all the difficulties of present circumstances. There are no great exhibition halls. It is simply a fair in which samples of French and Moroccan products are shown. French merchants have small shops erected along an esplanade in the immense court of the old Mechouar through which run the waters of the Oued Fez; a place of a thousand associations in the center of one of Islam's holy places which, but four years ago, was the center of fierce armed resistance to General Lyautey's troops. Today, one of the principal facts which strike M. Maurice Long is the friendly and interested attitude of the entire native population. Returning through the Moorish gardens of the residence Bou Djeloud, on the evening of the opening day, General Lyautey remarked that such peaceful days in Fez testified to the work accomplished and were a good omen for the future. "I was pleased," remarks M. Long, at the close of his dispatch, to see the power of France so worthily represented by a just, generous and progressive policy.

Dealing with the same subject, the Temps states that the great fair at Fez was opened recently by General Lyautey in the presence of about 25,000 Europeans and natives. The General, who was accompanied by Mme. Lyautey and by the French deputy, M. Long, arrived preceded by a company of spahis, followed by viziers and high officials and military authorities. The fair is very picturesque with its gardens made in a few days, its ornamental water and its native markets and pavilions draped with flags.

After inspecting the exhibition, a toast was given, and Captain Mellier, president of the committee of the fair, made a speech in which he drew attention to the fact that the first fair at Fez was being held a little behind the Moroccan front, in a town which had only recently been considered secure. The preparations for the fair had been carried out under difficulties, arising both from the war and conditions in the religious capital of Morocco, which was still insufficiently connected with the coast and inhabited by only a few hundred Europeans.

In declaring the fair open, General Lyautey said that it had been called a piece of war work, because the present war was being waged in the sphere of commerce as well as on the field of battle. The economic war was being waged under the protection of their splendid troops who were fighting daily on the European front. The Resident-General in conclusion paid a tribute to the enlightened views of the Sultan, who took every opportunity, he said, of leading his people in the paths of progress, order, peace and prosperity.

## DESIGN EXHIBITION HELD IN EDINBURGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—With the object of showing that art is of the greatest practical value to industry, an exhibition of design and workmanship in printing has been recently held in the Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh. The exhibition was organized under the auspices of various associations of the designing, printing and bookbinding industries. One of these bodies, The Design and Industries Association, was formed to harmonize right design and manufacturing efficiency, accepting the machine in its proper place as a device to be guided and controlled for the production of worthier and more beautiful objects. The association lays down that the basis of sound design is fitness for use. The enjoyment of art, of good design and craftsmanship, it insists, is like the enjoyment of any other kind of good, and no workman can find pleasure in his work if he is making rubbish, or "faking" some article to imitate another or to represent what it really is not. Thus a biscuit box should not represent a set of volumes of Shakespeare nor a wall paper simulate tiles.

This particular exhibition of printing endeavored to show that the chief purpose of printing being to inform, the first requirement of fitness in use was legibility. If a letter, or any other thing, were distorted, it was not sincere workmanship and could therefore never be good art. The exhibition included pictures and print in every form, posters, show cards, catalogues, book covers, title pages, boxes, advertisements, stationery and so forth. The necessity of simplicity of general design, in color and in message was clearly demonstrated, particularly in the case of posters, the exhibit including a collection by the Underground Railway Company of London.

The Edinburgh work included some examples of lithographic reproduction, in the form of book illustrations, posters, and calendar printing, etchings, original sketches for catalogue covers, examples of effective typesetting in newspaper advertisements, business announcements, fashion designs, Christmas cards, and similar work by well-known Edinburgh firms. A series of wood block prints by members of the class of wood block printing in the Edinburgh College of Art formed an interesting item. A frieze of the Kings and Queens of Scotland, designed for use in schools, was displayed on one of the walls. In a number of glass cases there were set out examples of ancient and modern printing, the latter contributed by various well-known Edinburgh firms, and including some fine examples of special editions. There were also lent by the Advocates' Library some historical examples of printing.

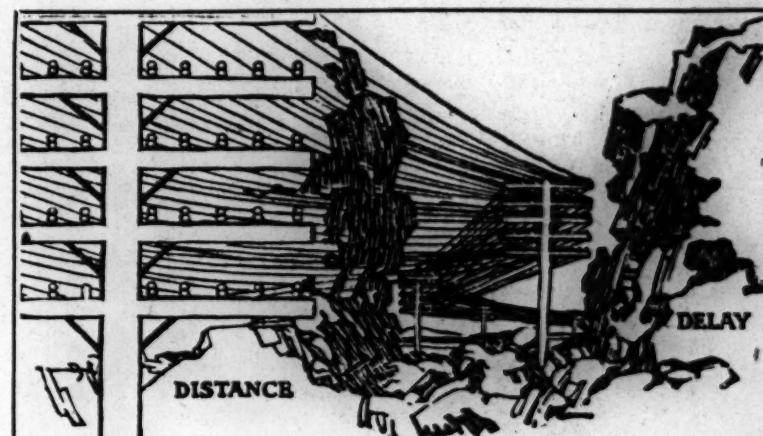
## AIRMEN HONORED IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—It is officially announced that Sec.-Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, General List and Royal Flying Corps, has been appointed a companion of the Distinguished Service Order in recognition of conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship.

This announcement was published shortly after the destruction of the fourth German airship to be brought down on English soil, which fell at Potter's Bar in the North of London. At the same time it was announced that Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, V. C. Worcester Regiment and Sec.-Lieut. A. de Brandon, D. S. O., special reserve, who also received their decorations for conspicuous work against air-raiders, had been promoted from flying officers to flight-commanders in the Royal Flying Corps and to be temporary captains whilst so employed.

Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest, the new D. S. O., comes from Pontefract, in Yorkshire. He has had a varied career in different parts of the world. After spending two or three years on the training ship Worcester, he took

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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET FEATURED BY STEEL ISSUES

Gulf States Steel Soars on New York Exchange—Industrials, Coppers and Railroads Are Strong

Uniform strength characterized the early New York stock market today. There was decided buoyancy in spots. The railroads got into line, Union Pacific and Reading, for instance, gaining a point or so each. Gulf States Steel soared 11 points. Other steel issues were features, Nova Scotia Steel, Virginia Iron, Pressed Steel Car and Sloss-Sheffield Steel being particular leaders. Atlantic Gulf common made a new high record in New York once more. Steel common advanced a substantial fraction.

United States Smelting common was a strong feature of the first dealings on the local stock board today. The general list was higher.

Both lists advanced further as the session progressed. Gulf States Steel increased its lead to 27 points. The International Mercantile issues were also very strong.

Gulf States opened up 6 points at 165, jumped to 183 and then dropped 13 points before midday. Sloss-Sheffield opened up a point at 90 and sold well above 93. Lackawanna Steel opened up 1/4 at 97 1/2 and before midday fell back to 96 and before midday was selling at 98 1/2. Railway Steel Spring opened up 1/4 at 55 1/2 and sold above 57. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 123 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Pressed Steel Car opened up 1/4 at 79 1/2 and advanced 2 points further.

The coppers also recorded good gains before midday. Chino moved up to 70 1/2, a gain of 2 points over yesterday's closing price.

Anacoda opened up 1/4 at 101 1/2 and advanced more than a point further. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 119 1/2 and advanced a point further, receding somewhat before midday.

Around midday the railroads became active and strong. Reading opened up 1/4 at 107 and after midday was selling around 109 1/2. The motor issues were under pressure again. Nova Scotia Steel opened up 3/4 in Boston at 14 1/2 and sold well above 15 before midday. U. S. Smelting opened up 1/4 at 76 1/2 and advanced to 78 1/2 during the first half of the session. Gulf common opened up 1/4 at 126, moved up to 127 and then fell back to 124 1/2.

Although there was some profit taking in the early afternoon, the tone at the beginning of the last hour was strong. Lackawanna Steel had a further big advance. Rock Island, New Haven, St. Paul, Union Pacific and other rails showed substantial net gains. New York Air Brake was especially strong. It had a gain of 11 points.

New River Coal common and preferred were strong afternoon features of the Boston market. Massachusetts Gas and American Zinc were strong.

### COTTON MARKET

Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.  
New York  
Open High Low Last  
Oct 19.00 19.00 18.87 19.00  
Nov 20.20 20.40 20.12 20.40  
Dec 20.35 20.49 20.19 20.42  
Jan 20.42 20.67 20.30 20.58  
Feb 20.54 20.80 20.45 20.75  
Mar 20.69 20.78 20.46 20.77  
Spots, 20.40, up 25 points.

LIVERPOOL, England, 2 p. m.—Cotton futures firm, 17 1/2 to 20 points net higher. Sales totaled 8000 bales, including 7300 American. Jan-Feb, 11.55d, March-April, 11.94d, May-June, 12.05d, July-Aug, 12.05d.

### BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Open	High	Low	Last
10 highest grade rails	94.71	95.00	94.50	94.71
10 2d grade rails	91.38	91.60	91.00	91.38
10 public utility	96.51	96.80	96.10	96.51
10 industrial	92.22	92.40	91.80	92.22
Combined average	93.45	93.70	93.10	93.45

\*Decrease.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau  
BOSTON AND VICINITY  
Fair tonight; Friday fair and warmer; moderate southwest winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.  
For Northern New England: Partly overcast tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

	11 a. m.	3:10 p. m.	5:30 p. m.
Boston	32	33	33

### IN OTHER CITIES

	(a. m.)
Albany	28
Buffalo	22
Chicago	20
Cincinnati	20
Denver	18
Des Moines	20
Indianapolis	20
Jacksonville	24
Kansas City	24
St. Louis	24
Nashville	24

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:36; High water, 2:44 p. m.; Low water, 8:44 a. m.; Length of day, 9:46; Moon rises, 10:22 p. m.; Light vehicle lamps at 4:52 p. m.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ajax Rubber	74	74	73 1/2	73 1/2
Alaska Gold	14 1/4	14 1/4	13 3/4	13 3/4
Alaska Ju	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
Allis-Chalmers	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 3/4	31 3/4
Allis-Chalmers	90	90	89	89
Am Ag Chem	87	88 1/2	87	88 1/2
Am B Sugar	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 3/4	102 3/4
Am B Sugar	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2
Am Can	65 1/4	66 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4
Am Car Fr	69 1/2	71 1/4	69 1/2	71 1/4
Am C Oil	53	53	53	53
Am H & L	16	16	16	16
Am H & L	70 1/2	71	70	71
Am Ice Sec	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Lined	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Am Lined	53 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
Am Loco	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Am Loco	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Smelt	121 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Smelt	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am S Sec	101	101	101	101
Am S Sec	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Steel	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Am Sugar	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Tel	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Am Woolen	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Wool	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am Wrtp	63 1/2	63 1/2	61	62
Am Zinc	58	60 1/2	58	59 1/2
Am Zinc	83	83	82 1/2	83
Anacoda	101 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalpa	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	104 1/2
Atchafalpa	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
At Gulf	126 1/2	127 1/2	124	125
At Gulf	72 1/2	72 1/2	72	72
Bald Loco	86 1/2	87 1/2	86	86 1/2
Bald Loco	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
B & O	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Barrett	165 1/2	165 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Batoplas	2	2	2	2
Beth Steel	649	655	649	655
Beth Steel	155	160	155	160
BFGoodrich	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Brook R T	84	84	84	84
Brown Shoe	76	76	76	76
Burns Bros	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	86
Butte & Sup	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67 1/2
Butterick	22	22	22	22
Cal Petrol	23	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Can Pacific	171	172	170 1/2	172
Can Pacific	112	114	106 1/2	113 1/2
Can Pacific	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Chan Motor	106	106	106	106
Ches & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chi & Alt	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chi & Alt	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
CM&St Paul	92 1/2	94	92 1/2	93
Chi R & P	32 1/2	34	31 1/2	33 1/2
Chi & West	14	14 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2
Chi & West	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
CCC & St L	57	57 1/2	57	57 1/2
CCC & St L	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Chile Cop	26	28 1/2	25 1/2	28 1/2
Chino Cop	68 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2
Col Fuel	54 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Col Gas & El	45 1/2	45 1/2	44	44
Col South	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Con Can	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Con Gas	136	137	136	137
Con Gas	129	129 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/2
Corn Prod	21 1/2	23 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Corn Prod	103	104 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Cruc Steel	89 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	72 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Deere	95	95	95	95
Del & Lac	236	236	236	236
Denver pf	45 1/2	45 1/2	45	45
Det Int Rys	120 1/2	121	120	120
Dome Mins	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Driggs-Sea	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	37 1/2	36	37 1/2
Erie pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2d pf	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
FM & S	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
FM & S pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	48	48
Gas W & W	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2
Gen Electric	181 1/2	181 1/2	181	181 1/2
G Motors	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Granny Min	100	101 1/2	100	101 1/2
Green Can	52	52 1/2	51	51
Gt Nor Ore	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Gt Nor pf	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	118 1/2
Gulf States	165	165	165	165
Gulf St 1st pf	108	110	108	110
Gulf St 2d pf	108	110	108	110
Gulf St 3d pf	108	110	108	110
Harv of N J	117	117	117	117
Ill Central	104	105 1/2	104	105 1/2
Inspiration	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Int Ag Corp	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Int Ag Corp	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Con Cor	18 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int Mer Mar	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Int Mer Mar	111 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
In Nickel	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
In Paper	71	71 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
In Paper	106	106	106 1/2	106 1/2
Kan City So	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Kan City So	60	60	60	60
Kellogg	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Kenne Cop	56 1/2	58	56 1/2	57 1/2
Kings Co El	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Lack Steel	97 1/2	105	97 1/2	104 1/2
Lee R & T	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Lehigh Val	81	82 1/2	81	82 1/2
L E & W	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Loose Wiles	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Mackay Cos	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Mackay pf	66	66	66	66
Max Motor	78 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Maxwell pf	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf	50 1/2	51	50 1/2	51
Mex Petrol	110 1/2	111	108 1/2	108 1/2
May Co	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Miami	47	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
MSP & SSM	121	121	121	121
M & S L New	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
M & K T	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
M & K T	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Mo Pacific	9	10	9	10

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales:

Nat Wheat	117	117	117	117
Nat Biscuit	123	123	123	123
Nat C & S pf	111	111	111	111
Nat Enamel	35 1/2	36	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Lead	70 1/2	70 1/2	68 1/2	69
Nat Lead pf	113 1/2	113 1/2	113	113
NRMM 2d pf	7	7	7	7
Nevada Con	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
NY A Brake	171 1/4	182	170	177
NY Central	106 1/4	108	106 1/2	107 1/2
NY C&S L	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	44
NY Dock	16	16	16	16
NY Dockpf	45	45	45	45
NY N & H	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2
N & W	139 1/2	142 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
N & W pf	86 1/2	87	86 1/2	87
North Pac	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111
N S Steel	145 1/2	150 1/2	145 1/2	149
O C Nitro Gas	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Ont Silver	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
O & W	29	30	29	29 1/2
Owens BotM	96	98 1/2	96	97
Pacific Mail	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	26
Pan Am P&T pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Penn	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Phila Co	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	45
PCC&S L	84	84	84	84
Pittston Conflct	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42 1/2
P Coal pf ctf	109	109 1/2	109	109
Pressed St	79 1/2	81 1/2	79 1/2	81
Public Ser	133	134	133	134
Pullman	166 1/2	168 1/2	166 1/2	168
Ray Con	34 1/2	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Reading	107	109 1/2	107	108 1/2
Rdg Ist pf	43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2
Repub I & S	85 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
Rep I & S pf	115 1/2	116	115 1/2	116
Ry Steel Sp	55 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	57 1/2
Saxon Motor	78 1/2	80	78 1/2	80
Seabd A L	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Seabd Al pf	38	38	38	38
S-Roebuck	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2	230 1/2
Shatt Ari	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Sloss Shef	90	93 1/2	90	91
Sloss-Sh pf	102	103 1/2	102	103 1/2
So Pacific	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
So Ry	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27
So Ry pf	66 1/2	68 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Stnd Mill	105 1/2	105 1/2	105	105
STL & S F w l	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
ST L & W	26	26	26	26
Studebaker	126 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/2
Stutz Motor	65	65	65	65
Tenn Cop	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Texas Co	226 1/2	230	226	229 1/2
Texas Pac	17 1/2	18 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2
Underwood	107	107	107	107
Union B&P	15	15	14	14 1/2
U B & P pf	82	82	82	82
U B & P new	117 1/2	117 1/2	111	116
Union Pac	148	149 1/2	147 1/2	148 1/2
Union Pac pf	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
United Fruit	163	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
UnRys SF	17	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
UnRys SF pf	30	30 1/2	28	28
U S C I P	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
U S C I P pf	67	67	67	67
U S Realty	31	31	31	31
U S R R	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	2 1/4
U S R R pf	2	2 1/2	2	2 1/2
U S Rubber	60	60 1/2	60	60
U S S R	76 1/2	78	76 1/2	77 1/2
U S Steel	123 1/2	124 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
U S Steel pf	121 1/2	121 1/2	121	121 1/2
Utah Copper	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Utah So	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
U V C Chem	45	45 1/2	45	45 1/2
V V I C & C	62 1/2	64 1/2	60	64 1/2
Wabash	15	15	15	15
Wabash pf A	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Wabash pf B	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Wells Fargo	130	130	130	130
W W Maryland	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
West Union	101	101 1/2	101	101 1/2
Westinghse	64	65 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2
W & L E 2d pf	2	2	2	2
W & L E 1st pf	4	4	4	4
Wells Motor	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
W-O pf	39 1/2	39 1/2	38	38 1/2
W-O pf	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Wool Text	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Woolworth	138	138 1/2	138	138 1/2
Wor Pump	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

\*Ex-dividend.

CHICAGO BOARD				
	Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.	Close	Close	Close
Wheat	1.87 1/2	1.88 1/2	1.85	1.85 1/2
May	1.83	1.94	1.90 1/2	1.91
July	1.61	1.62	1.59	1.59 1/2
Oct	1.91	1.97 1/2	1.95	1.95 1/2
Dec	1.98 1/2	1.99	1.96 1/2	1.97 1/2
July	1.97	1.98 1/2	1.97	1.97 1/2
Oct	1.58	1.58	1.57	1.58 1/2
May	1.62 1/2	1.62 1/2	1.61	1.62
Dec	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Jan	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
May	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Dec	1.70	1.70	1.68 1/2	1.68 1/2
Jan	1.64 1/2	1.64 1/2	1.63	1.63 1/2
May	1.62 1/2	1.64	1.60	1.62 1/2

GRAIN MARKET				
C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc., of the				
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, re-				
ceived the following from their Chi-				
cago correspondent:				
Wheat—Prices were irregular. A				
great deal of interest centered in the				
announcement that the English Govern-				
ment contemplated issuing food				
coupons which would result in conserva-				
tion of all food supplies and also utiliza-				
tion of only 70 per cent of wheat				
flour being milled, supposition being				
that the other 30 per cent will be				
used up of mixtures. Ultimately such				
materially the wheat consumption, but				
some authorities argue that it indi-				
cates the urgent demand for foodstuffs				
at this stage.				
Cattle—Mixed with other markets.				
Cattle—Firmness most of the time.				
Argentine advices were bullish and ex-				
port demand was in evidence. Profit-				
making and country offerings checked				
the advance.				







# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NORTHWESTERN MEETS PURDUE NEXT SATURDAY

This Is Only Game This Week Which Can Have a Bearing in Deciding Western Conference Football Championship Title

WESTERN CONFERENCE STANDING			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ohio State	3	0	1.000
Northwestern	3	0	1.000
Illinois	2	1	.666
Chicago	2	2	.500
Wisconsin	1	1	.500
Minnesota	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	2	.333
Indiana	0	3	.000
Purdue	0	3	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—It is a strange day in the Western Conference when Illinois, Minnesota, Chicago and Wisconsin are playing together on the same day and whatever happens cannot figure in the western championship. This is about the size of it Saturday. The second stage in the "Big Four's" round robin takes place this week, Minnesota vs. Wisconsin, Illinois vs. Chicago. But the only field an unbeaten conference eleven and championship contender sets foot on, in a "Big Nine" game, is that very lowly gridiron at Evanston which in the usual run of things is long forgotten this late in the season. Northwestern meets Purdue at home for the right to play in the finals with Ohio State for the honors of 1916. Ohio State has a day's work on Saturday too, but it doesn't count in the standing, for Case is not of the conference.

Two other games are on the card, one a curious intersectional contest, this time bringing North and South together. Florida is coming up to play Indiana at Bloomington.

The Southerners have tasted defeat this season and do not look very strong. A good chance to win a victory will not doubt be greatly appreciated at Bloomington, for Indiana has been getting the worst of it ever since its first game on the last day of September. And finally, Iowa travels to Ames for a battle with its State rival.

For football playing without regard to championships, this Saturday ought to bring out some of the best of the season. The encounter between Minnesota and Wisconsin, following the unexpected defeat of both colleges, will match two teams struggling to right themselves in the eyes of the football world. This game at Minneapolis remains one of the big events of the year. At Madison Coach Paul Withington has been using searchlights to lengthen the afternoons' practice the past week, driving the men hard.

Though they are not discounting the brilliant game played by Illinois in defeating Minnesota, football followers at Minneapolis believe that the crumbling of the Gophers' offense and defense was largely due to overwork and overconfidence. In the natural ambition of the coaches to make a good showing against the team that tied Minnesota for conference honors last year and defeated the Northwestern two years ago, the eleven was run at top speed from 3 p. m. to dark the week preceding and then gathered again at 7 o'clock for blackboard talks, which lasted until 9. For men who had been going at top speed in defeating Iowa the week before, this football program was too full, and the eleven did not appear to advantage, the line being slow to charge, the backs slow in getting under way and the defense far from impregnable.

Coach Williams during the past week used a program calculated to rest his men and only began hard workouts on Saturday. Then he found that his machine was working smoothly again, the team work which had been lacking being restored. This week is being devoted to developing an attack for the Wisconsin game Saturday. That will be home-coming day for Minnesota alumni, and from 5000 to 10,000 of them are expected to be on hand to see the football game and take part in alumni festivities.

Earl Pickering has been assisting the squad of coaches. He was fullback on the Gopher team of 1910 and 1911. E. T. Buckley '19 has been succeeded in practice by Parker Anderson '19, a halfback candidate, a fast and shifty man at offense and defense. The backfield has remained the same.

In the Illinois-Chicago game at Urbana the Illinois look better than the Maroons. The Chicago eleven knows considerably more football than in its early season beatings, but it is going against a team whose specialty this year is its football lore. The battle between the old rivals will be hard fought and the Maroons may be expected to bring out some new things, but Illinois is strong in the line and behind it, and at quarterback, with Capt. F. B. Macomber playing there, has the best man at the position in the West.

The Northwestern-Purdue game in a way is the critical one of the season, once the obstacle of Chicago was passed, for the Purple. On the showings of the eleven the Indiana team has no right to win, but the importance of the contest, the apparent ease of it, and the unexpected success of the Purple eleven are factors which Northwestern may find, unless watchful, more difficult than the actual players, it encounters.

Northwestern's 20 to 13 victory over Iowa last week was splendidly done, a good part of it up hill. Ohio State, still more encouraged by its 46 to 7



CAPT. MARK FARNUM '18  
Brown University football team

triumph over Indiana, should have an easy time over Case, which was beaten two weeks ago by Ohio Wesleyan 16 to 7, and appears only fair. State University of Iowa and Iowa State College should have a fine game this Saturday. The Iowa Conference school came back after its severe drubbing by Minnesota, 67 to 0, a couple of weeks back, and displayed an able attack and some excellent defense against Northwestern. Iowa State College meantime was beating the hitherto undefeated Morningside eleven 7 to 0, and recalling its 8 to 0 defeat by Nebraska, the Missouri Valley leaders. It is plain to be seen that the Iowa Agricultural College has a fine team and is very likely to beat its Western Conference rival.

Next week brings the season to a close with Northwestern at Ohio State, Illinois at Wisconsin, Minnesota at Chicago, Nebraska at Iowa, and Indiana at Purdue.

## LIGHT PRACTICE FOR TUFTS SQUAD

MEDFORD, Mass.—The Tufts varsity football regulars received only a light practice Wednesday, as Coach C. E. Whelan wants his men in the best shape possible. For over an hour the team was kept on the jump through fast signal drills, and then the second team was sent against the scrubs. Ineligibles and a few members of the first team who needed the hard work to keep down to weight.

Morrison, the heavy guard, was out in uniform, but was unable to take part in the practice. Sanborn and Mitchell, who have been out for some time, took their places in the lineup. It now seems probable that Hagerty will take Beacham's place at right tackle. Beacham worked out with the second team Wednesday, and Hagerty was kept in the first team lineup, where he made a good showing, playing between Algar and Sanborn.

## FRESHMAN RACE IS TRANSFERRED

HANOVER, N. H.—Because of the unfavorable condition of the course here, the freshman intercollegiate cross-country meet will be run in Boston next Saturday instead of here as previously scheduled. The contestants, representing the majority of the eastern colleges, will run over the Franklin Park four-mile course immediately after the big New England cross-country meet is over. At present Coach H. H. Hillman has not picked his Dartmouth freshman track team.

Both varsity and freshman squads will leave for Boston tomorrow. The varsity entrants for the New England intercollegiate are Captain Thompson, Sherburne, Duffy, Gerrish, Marschat, Smith and one of the following, Avery, Buckley and Myer.

## BASEBALL GAMES FOR DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—The baseball schedule for the Dartmouth College 1917 season, given out by the graduate manager, H. G. Pender, Wednesday, contains 20 games, 10 abroad and 10 at home. Colleges appearing for the first time on the Green's schedule are Pennsylvania State, University of Pennsylvania and Colgate. The schedule follows:

April 25—Massachusetts A. C., at Hanover; 28—Boston College, at Hanover; May 2—Pennsylvania State, at Hanover; 5—Brown, at Hanover; 6—Wesleyan, at Middletown; 9—Yale, at New Haven; 11—University of Pennsylvania, at Hanover; 12—Williams, at Hanover; 15—Columbia, at New York; 16—Princeton, at Princeton; 18—Wesleyan, at Hanover; 19—Colgate, at Hanover; Harvard, at Cambridge; 24—Tufts, at Medford; 25—Boston College, at Newton; 26—Brown, at Providence; 30—Holy Cross, at Worcester. June 2—Tufts, at Hanover; 18—Amherst, at Amherst; 19, Amherst, at Hanover.

## BROWN TRAINING THIS WEEK FOR HARVARD GAME

Its Goal Line Has Not Yet Been Crossed This Season and the Team Expects to Put Up a Great Battle on Saturday Next

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University is this week making a supreme attempt to get its football team into shape to defeat Harvard, if possible, next Saturday at the Stadium, and hopes of success are high. Throughout the season Brown has been victorious in every game. Only two teams have scored upon Brown, and none of them has crossed her goal line. Every score has been made by field goals.

Brown has a large assortment of plays which the opponents have found hard to upset, and the line has been able to withstand even the hardest attacks which Yale could present. In the recent contest with Yale, Brown's line held repeatedly, within a few feet of the goal line. In offensive work, too, the Brunonians are confident of giving a better account of themselves than ever before against Harvard.

In the games this season Brown has defeated Rhode Island State College, 18 to 0; Trinity, 42 to 0; Amherst, 69 to 0, and Williams 20 to 0. Then Rutgers came here, and was defeated 21 to 3, the score against Brown being made by a field kick. Vermont, next in line, was defeated 42 to 0, and Yale was defeated, 21 to 6. Yale's six points came from two field goals. For the season, so far, Brown has won seven games, scoring 233 points against nine for its opponents.

The team this year appears to be better developed in all departments of the game than during the recent seasons, and there is no opportunity for an opponent to catch the Brown Bear napping. The tackling has been noticeably clean, but sharp and effective. The punting has been as good, at least, as the best of the season "fers on any college team.

The men in the line are well trained to both defensive and offensive work, and have held every opponent this year, preventing all from crossing the goal line. The backs are students of football as well as players of the game and are able to handle any situation with credit. In the open game Brown is especially successful this season.

There is a delayed pass and a criss-cross pass, both of which have bewildered the opposing teams, and in the forward pass considerable success has resulted. Pollard, who last year was especially successful in making long runs, has bettered his work this year and is rated as the individual star of the team.

Brown has never defeated Harvard in football, although they have met for the past 40 or more years.

## BASKETBALL DATES FOR CORNELL TEAM

ITHACA, N. Y.—The schedule for the Cornell varsity basketball team just announced is as follows:  
Dec. 9—Uncertain; 13—Niagara at Ithaca, nonleague; 16—Princeton at Ithaca.  
Jan. 6—Uncertain; 9—Columbia at Ithaca; 13—Yale at New Haven; 15—Dartmouth at Hanover; 22—Pennsylvania at Ithaca; 27—Princeton at Princeton.  
Feb. 3—Rochester at Rochester, nonleague; 10—Oberlin at Ithaca, nonleague; 16—Columbia at New York; 17—West Point at West Point, nonleague; 24—Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 28—Rochester at Ithaca, nonleague.  
Mar. 3—Yale at Ithaca; 5—Dartmouth at Ithaca.

## SIDELINES

Nebraska with three straight championships of the Missouri Valley Conference is certainly making a great football record in the Central West.

It now looks as if all four of the Maine State colleges would have to get new football coaches for next fall. Parks at Bates; Greene at Colby; Weatherhead at Bowdoin and Hughtit at Maine are all reported as expecting to get through at those institutions.

Since P. D. Houghton began coaching the Harvard varsity football team the Crimson has won 74 victories and only five teams have defeated the Crimson in the past nine years. They are Yale, Princeton, Carlisle Indians, Cornell and Tufts.

## CANADIAN RUGBY IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
RICHMOND, England.—The Canadian contingents turned out two Rugby football teams on Oct. 21, one in opposition to Carlisle and Gregson's Academy, the other to Dulwich College.

The former match took place at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, and resulted in a win for the Canadians by 35 points to 0. Sergeant Byatt scored three tries, Lieutenant Purdy scored two, and Staff Sergeant Stewart, Private Hill and Corporal Johnson scored one each. The reserve team played on the College ground at Dulwich and received a sound beating by 51 points to 0.

## COLBY ELECTS P. A. THOMPSON

WATERVILLE, Me.—P. A. Thompson '18 was Wednesday chosen captain of the Colby College cross-country team. Thompson is from Wood Haven, N. Y., and is a brother of Capt. M. R. Thompson of the track team.

## PROPOSITIONS BY MAGNATES OF MINOR LEAGUES

Third Day of Conference in New Orleans—Many Amendments Considered

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Minor league baseball magnates are meeting here in their third day's session of the annual meeting of 1916. Proposed amendments to the constitution of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues were considered at Wednesday evening's session.

Among the amendments was a proposition to reduce the membership of the national board from nine to five, providing for representation by the minor leagues on the national baseball commission, changes in rulings of the national board, reclassification of leagues and other questions involving relations between players and clubs.

The minor league clubs at the evening session voted unanimously to table four demands of the Baseball Players' Fraternity submitted in writing by President David L. Fultz. The demands were:

"Elimination of alleged contracts permitting clubs to suspend injured players; giving players the right to sign new contracts immediately after their unconditional release; allowance to minor league players of traveling expenses from their home clubs' city or its spring training camp, and changes in the procedure of the national board in players' claims cases so as to give the fraternity notice of the club's defense and opportunity to reply."

The convention acted upon the fraternity's demands after Secretary Farrell of the association had argued against them. There was no argument in support of them.

## SPEEDWAY MEN IN NATIONAL BODY FOR AUTO RACING

CHICAGO, Ill.—Managers of practically every important automobile speedway in the United States met in Chicago Wednesday and organized the American Speedway Association. The plan is to have automobile racing teams campaign on the circuit each season and to promote public interest in automobile racing throughout the United States.

The officers elected were: H. S. Harkness of New York, president; J. A. Allison of Indianapolis, vice-president; T. E. Meyers of Indianapolis, secretary; Class A (two-mile speedways), governors, J. A. Allison of Indianapolis, H. S. Harkness of New York, H. S. Ishmann of Cincinnati and D. F. Reid of Chicago; Class B (speedways less than two miles), governor, C. W. Johnson of Uniontown, Pa.; F. Perkins of Providence and Samuel Orloff of Des Moines, Ia.; T. E. Meyers of Indianapolis, D. F. Reid of Chicago and H. S. Harkness of New York, executive committee.

## AMHERST GIVEN HARD SCRIMMAGE

AMHERST, Mass.—Coach T. J. Riley sent the Amherst varsity football team against the freshmen in one of the hardest scrimmages ever seen on Pratt Field, in preparation for the Williams game. The first year men were unable to break the varsity line, and the playing of Forbes and Washburn, the regular ends, was a feature. Melcher, the varsity fullback, displayed some star end running and Carpenter, the new man in the backfield, kicked well. Bodenborn has the advantage over Perkins for the regular place at quarter. The varsity took the ball and went through the freshman team, the ball being carried mostly by Melcher and Captain Goodrich. The varsity had little trouble in stopping the attack of the first year men.

## W. AND J. ELEVEN READY FOR W. AND L.

WASHINGTON, Pa.—Washington and Jefferson will leave this evening for Richmond, where, Saturday afternoon, the strong Washington and Lee University football eleven will be played. Coach Sol Metzger is undecided as to the make-up of his team, due to the condition of his backfield. Fain, Nuss and Rubie, all first-string men, are still out, and will not stay long if they do get in Saturday's game.

## WEST VIRGINIA READY FOR GAME

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The West Virginia varsity football team concluded preparations Wednesday for the game with Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H., Saturday. Every man on the squad is in the best of condition, having come through the Rutgers game last Saturday in fine shape. Wednesday's workout consisted of a long signal drill and practice at covering kicks.

## N. H. STATE FRESHMEN WIN

DURHAM, N. H.—In a loosely played football contest New Hampshire State College freshmen defeated the sophomores, 12 to 0, Wednesday. Both teams made numerous fumbles and tried several forward passes. The sophomores were outplayed the entire second half, and Booma, the freshman fullback, made repeated gains, making two touchdowns.

## LAST SCRIMMAGE FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Light Work Tomorrow in Preparation for Brown Game—The Second Team Scores Twice

Harvard's varsity football players will be given their last scrimmage practice of the week this afternoon on Soldiers Field, as tomorrow will be devoted to only light work consisting of running through signals, practicing of formations to be used against Brown and individual coaching.

Coach Houghton put the varsity through a long, hard workout Wednesday afternoon. Teams A and B were given a hard scrimmage during the earlier part of the practice, in which both teams battled up and down the field for nearly half an hour without either being able to score. Although Team A forced the attack, it did not have the final power to overcome Team B's resistance.

Team A, and later Team B, was then sent through a hard scrimmage against the second team, which represented Brown. By a series of exceptionally long passes, combined with end runs, the "Brown" team succeeded in carrying the ball down the field and overcoming the varsity's defense, advancing almost at will. The second team scored two touchdowns, both by N. P. Johnson '17.

Team A managed to prevent a shut-out, however, when Casey intercepted a pass and ran half the length of the field for a touchdown, so that the final score was 12 to 6 in favor of the second team.

The substitutes were later given a short workout in which a few changes in positions were conspicuous. Both D. Duncan '17 and G. D. Flynn '17 played tackle, having been moved there from guard and center respectively. Moseley Taylor '18 was at center for a short time but was replaced by G. A. Sagar '17. Nearly every member of the squad was given a chance in one or other of the scrimmages in the hardest day's work in over a week.

## H. A. A. Will Redeem Tickets

The Harvard Athletic Association issued a statement Wednesday afternoon regarding the playing of substitutes in the game with Brown Saturday. The statement says that the Harvard coaching staff does not expect to start the game against Brown with many, if any, of the men who started the game with Princeton. Under these circumstances, although the team which will start will be by no means a weak one, the management feels that it ought to give both graduates and the public, who have purchased tickets with the expectation of seeing first-string men start the game, an opportunity to redeem them if they wish, and the association states that tickets may be redeemed at its office in Cambridge on or before Friday, Nov. 17.

## DATES GIVEN FOR NEW YORK FIVE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The schedule of home games for the basketball team of College of the City of New York includes eleven contests. Manager Corrigan has arranged games with all the leading eastern colleges, including Princeton, Columbia, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania and Yale. For the first time the City College players will meet the Carlisle Indians. A game with Columbia is scheduled for Jan. 6. There will be no match on the home court with N. Y. U. this year.

Prospects in basketball are unusually bright this fall. J. H. Deering is coaching the squad, and Captain Lefkowitz, Tichinsky and Hollman are among the veterans who will play. The varsity schedule of home games follows:

Dec. 2—St. Johns College; 9—Princeton (tentative); 16—St. Lawrence; 23—Yale; 30, Dartmouth.  
Jan. 9—Columbia; 13—Lehigh; 20—Rutgers.  
Feb. 10—Seton Hall; 17—Carlisle Indians.  
March 3—Pennsylvania.

## OPEN STYLE FOR CORNELL ELEVEN

ITHACA, N. Y.—That Cornell football practice will develop a more open style of play from now on was stated Wednesday evening, when the report on the secret practice said that the varsity eleven had been trying a number of forward passes and other open formations in the line scrimmage staged with the second team Wednesday afternoon. Whether any of these will be tried Saturday or saved for the Pennsylvania game is uncertain. Practice outdoors was an impossibility because of the unfavorable conditions.

## WEST POINT WORKS FOR SPRINGFIELD

WEST POINT, N. Y.—That West Point is uncertain of Springfield was evidenced Wednesday when the varsity team was halted long enough in its practice toward the Annapolis game to give attention to some of the plays which the Springfield collegians are said to be using with such telling effect. The Cadets realize that they have their hands full this week with both these games ahead and their varsity eleven in the worst shape of the season.

## FINAL PRACTICE FOR YALE SQUAD BEFORE BIG GAME

Last Heavy Work This Afternoon, With Light Signal Practice Tomorrow for Princeton

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the exception of a light signal drill tomorrow afternoon, the Yale varsity football players will bring their practice for the Princeton game to a close this afternoon. It is not expected that the coaches will give the men any very hard scrimmaging.

All of the first-string players took part in the lineup Wednesday afternoon, with the exception of H. W. Le Gore of the backfield. Le Gore was at the field and will spry start in the Princeton game.

There was a hard practice scrimmage Wednesday between the first and second teams, and the first team scored two touchdowns, Carey and Neville being the players who carried the ball across the second's goal line.

The first varsity put the ball in play in the middle of the field without kick-off, and on the second scrimmage Carey circled end for 20 yards, a series of short line plunges by the halfbacks brought the ball to the scrubs' 20-yard line, where Neville went through tackle for 10 yards and on the next play went over the goal line.

The varsity then put the ball in play at their own 10-yard line. Carey circled end for 40 yards on the first scrimmage and he and Neville alternated in short line plunges to the eight-yard line, when Carey went around the end for the touchdown.

## CHAMPIONSHIP BILLIARD MATCH FOR NEXT MONTH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The victory of G. W. Moore in the three-cushion pocket billiard championship match with Hugh Heal will result in the next title match being played in this city. The veteran Alfred De Oro is the next challenger in line and the match is scheduled to take place some time between Dec. 9 and 19.

Under the rules governing the custody of the emblem Moore will have to oppose De Oro in a public hall in New York, where Moore has a legal residence. Moore can only accept an offer to have the match played in any other place by obtaining the consent of the donor of the trophy.

Moore is now in possession of the emblem for the second time, and must defend it continuously for a period of 12 playing months before acquiring permanent possession. Moore won the trophy for the first time in the tournament at Chicago, when it was first put up for competition, in March, 1915.

He retained it by defeating De Oro, the first challenger, but lost it in a contest with W. B. Huey of Chicago. Huey forfeited to De Oro, who defeated two challengers, August Kleckhefer and Lloyd Javne, but was defeated by Charles Ellis of Pittsburgh. Ellis was successful in his first challenge match against Pierre Maupome of St. Louis, but later was forced to yield the trophy to C. C. McCourt of Pittsburgh. Hugh Heal of Toledo captured the title from McCourt only to lose it to Moore in the recent match.

Since the championship trophy was put in play in March, 1915, it has been held by six individuals. It is destined to furnish considerable competition in the future, as McCourt has already issued a challenge and will be in line to meet the winner of the Moore-De Oro match.

## OARSMEN GATHER THIS EVENING IN HARVARD UNION

Harvard varsity and freshman oarsmen will assemble in the Trophy room of the Union this evening in their annual fall meeting. Speeches will be made and the work for the remainder of the year will be outlined. In addition to this, the prizes for the winners in the fall regatta will be presented. The members of the winning first Elliot and first Standish crews will be awarded cups, and medals will be given to the men who rowed in the second or third winning crews in the club and dormitory races. The Filley cup and the Slocum trophy will be on exhibition.

The single scull race for the Regent's cup was won for the second time Wednesday by N. P. Darling '17. There were eight entrants in the race. W. C. Chanler '19 and A. F. Lipitt '20 coming in second and third respectively, while D. H. Read '19 won fourth place. The race was rowed over the one-mile course from Cottage Farm bridge to Harvard bridge on fairly smooth water. The time was 6m. 10s. The double scull race will be rowed over the half-mile course this afternoon. Two preliminary heats of a half-mile each will be held, and the winners of these heats will have a final half-mile heat. The entries: A. Coolidge '17 and H. B. Cabot Jr. '17; W. C. Chanler '19 and D. H. Read '19; N. P. Darling '17 and J. C. White '20; F. P. Lipitt '20 and B. Williams '19; C. E. Snow '21 and P. A. Means '20.

## GROTON DEFEATS ST. MARKS

GROTON, Mass.—Groton School defeated St. Marks here Wednesday afternoon in their annual football game, 13 to 0. Captain Lathrop scored a touchdown for Groton when he intercepted a forward pass and ran 65 yards. He also kicked the goal. The six other points were made on field goals by King and Frothingham.

## BASKETBALL AT PENN. BECOMES A MAJOR SPORT

Coach Jourdet Has Three Veterans From Last Winter's Champions as Nucleus for Its 1916-1917 Varsity Five

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Prospects of the University of Pennsylvania turning out another championship basketball team this winter are considered quite bright here despite the fact that Martin and Jones of the 1915-1916 championship five will not be available. Coach Jourdet will have as a splendid nucleus around which to develop his team, McNichol, Jefford and Connolly of the present champions.

A number of promising new men are expected to make a strong bid for the team, among them being J. M. Clarke, who played all of last year on the squad and was also a member of his freshman basketball team; F. Eble Jr., who has been a promising member of the basketball squad for two years, and C. S. Ivory, who was a member of his freshman basketball squad and was one of the most consistent performers as a basketball player last year. R. W. Robinson, showed great improvement under Coach Jourdet last year, and is expected to make a valuable man during the coming season. In speaking to this year's prospects Coach Jourdet recently said: "We hope to repeat our success of last year during the coming season. The intercollegiate teams will be very evenly matched this year, but we will have a good husky squad, and hope to come through with the title. We will begin at the first foot of the whistle and will fight it out until the end."

Besides the candidates mentioned there are also a number of good men from last year's freshman team. Among the 1919 men who will try out are: Emery, Lavin, March, Stemmer, Van Ginkle and Weinstein. Two football stars, Light and Wray, are expected to be a big help to the squad. This is the first year that basketball will be played as a major sport at Pennsylvania. Manager McCall believes that the ranking of basketball as a major sport will be an incentive to many men to try for a place on the team. He further stated: "With three of last year's championship five and a number of substitutes and 1919 men back this year, the prospects for the coming season are exceedingly bright."

ITHACA, N. Y.—Harvard easily defeated Cornell here Wednesday afternoon in their Intercollegiate Soccer League championship game by a score of 4 to 2. The game was played under very adverse conditions.

## HARVARD WINS SOCCER CONTEST FROM CORNELL

Harvard showed up surprisingly well in team play. The Crimson players, in their rushes for their opponents' goal were surer than the local players in following the ball, and their passing and accurate shooting was superior to that displayed by the Cornell team. Harvard's first two points came in the first half when W. W. Rice and Cooke each got a goal. During the same period Wood scored a goal for Cornell. Kellett scored early in the second half for Harvard and shortly afterward Wood scored another goal for Cornell. The last score of the game was made for Harvard by Rice. Captain Daly, right fullback, and Emerson, goal, for Harvard, were easily the stars of the game, while Dibble and Loughlin of the forward line starred for Cornell.

HARVARD CORNELL  
Emmons, g. .... E. Bernhardt  
Frederman, r.b. .... L. Perkins  
Daly, l.f. .... R. B. Gargull  
Page, r.b. .... L. Williams, Weinstein  
Lucas, c. .... Ch. Hassan  
Glance, l.h. .... R. H. Hall  
Diamond, r.o.f. .... L. F. Dibble  
W. W. Rice, r.f. .... R. F. Loughlin  
Cook, c.f. .... C. F. McNair  
T. H. Rice, l.f. .... R. L. Wood  
Kellett, l.o.f. .... R. O. Wells  
Score, Harvard 4, Cornell 2. Goals, W. Rice, Kellett; Cooke, Lucas, Wood (2). Referee, Muirhead, Syracuse. Linesman, Burgess, Syracuse.

## SWIMMING DATES FOR PENN SQUAD

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—George Klier, coach of the University of Pennsylvania varsity swimming and water-polo teams, has announced the schedule of dates for the season of 1916-1917 as follows:  
Dec. 15—C. C. N. Y., at New York.  
Jan. 13—Princeton, at Princeton; 19—Yale, at Pennsylvania.  
Feb. 16—Yale, at New Haven; 23—C. C. N. Y., at home.  
March 2—Princeton, at home; 9—Columbia, at New York; 16—Columbia, at home; 24—intercollegiate championships.

## I. H. AYRES Men's Furnishings

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

#### BALTIMORE, Md.

Baltimore's Mayor, James H. Preston, accompanied by a delegation of city and transportation officials, has gone to New Orleans to inspect the belt railroad and excellent warehouse and terminal facilities of that city. Baltimore has several terminal and belt line problems to solve.

#### VERMONT GAVEL PRESENTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the opening of the convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations here, a gavel made from the wood of a sugar maple planted years ago on his lawn at Stratford, Vt., by former United States Senator Justin S. Morrill, was presented. It was presented in behalf of the University of Vermont by Dean J. L. Hills.

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Most Remarkable Day

Three little girls were sitting on the front doorstep of a brick tenement house, in the crowded Jewish quarter of a big American city. It was a tight squeeze, but somehow they managed it, although they had to huddle up every few minutes to let somebody pass. There were so many, many children who lived in that tenement, and they were constantly running in and out; then, besides the children, there were the mothers who were coming home just at this time from the fish markets and grocery stores, their arms laden with provisions for supper.

But Rebecca was so interested in the story she was telling that, no matter how many times she had to get up, she went on talking just the same, and Judith and Goldie were such excellent listeners that they were not missing a word—not even when a heavy coal wagon went rumbling over the rough pavement and Rebecca had to talk extra loud to make herself heard.

"I wish I could remember it all," she said finally with a sigh; "it was the grandest story I ever read, and the pictures were just fine."

"Can't you get the book again?" asked Judith.

"After a long time maybe, but the teacher has to let the other girls take it first. She said it wouldn't be fair for me to take it again so soon."

"I suppose it costs too much to buy," said Goldie wistfully. "I went to a bookstore once when my brother was buying some books he needs in school, and I asked the man what is the cheapest story book in the store, and he said, 'Nothing less than 25 cents, my little miss'; that's just the way he said it, and I suppose now it costs more because my father says everything costs more this year than it did last."

"I am sure this book would cost much more," declared Rebecca decisively, "because the pictures are so lovely. But next year you will be in my grade, and then you can borrow the book from the teacher the way I did."

"But next year is such a long time to wait," said Judith, as she got up to let her two small brothers rush by. "Besides next year we probably will be far away, maybe in another city. We have to move, you know, where my father can get work."

"Ask your teacher again," pleaded Goldie. "I can't wait till next year either."

So the next noon Rebecca shyly went to the teacher's desk, and said, "Is it for sure, Miss Baker, that I can't borrow 'Alice in Wonderland' any more this year?"

"Yes, I'm afraid it's for sure," answered Miss Baker, looking down kindly into Rebecca's earnest brown eyes. "Why do you ask?"

"Judith and Goldie want to read it, and they said they can't wait till next year."

"And who are Judith and Goldie?"

"They live in my house on the top floor, and they are my chums. But they did not come here from Russia till one year after I did, and so they are in the next lower grade. But they are very smart, Miss Baker, and they could understand the book all right, I know. I told them the story and they just loved it."

"Well, why don't you get the book out of the public library, then?"

Rebecca looked puzzled. "The public library?" she repeated slowly. "I don't know what that is."

It was the teacher's turn to look astonished. "Why, child," she exclaimed, "has no one ever told you about the public library? I supposed, of course, all the pupils in my room knew about it. Didn't you find in 'Alice in Wonderland' a label that said the book came from the public library?"

"No, I didn't pay attention to anything but the story and the pictures."

"Well, the public library is a large building where there are many books. Some of the books are sent to the schools, but most of them are kept in the library for the people to come and get."

"What must they pay to get them?"

"Why, they don't pay anything. The books are free. I am sure the library must have several copies of 'Alice in Wonderland.' I'm going there this afternoon after school. Would you like to go with me?"

"Oh, better than anything," exclaimed Rebecca, and went skipping home to tell Judith and Goldie the good news.

As soon as school was out in the afternoon, Miss Baker and her little charge started for the library. Miss Baker explained that this was only a branch library to which they were going, that the main library was much larger, but it seemed to Rebecca that this was the biggest and finest building she had ever seen. She tiptoed up the stone steps and into the spacious children's room, and when the librarian gave her a card and told her she could pick out any book in the room to take home, it all seemed just like a beautiful dream.

"Have you got 'Alice in Wonderland'?" she whispered.

"Oh, yes, several copies. Here is one in pretty good condition, but you must bring it back at the end of two weeks."

"Oh, yes," said Rebecca. "Judith and Goldie will have it read long before that."

Sure enough they did, and at the end of the first week Rebecca was back for another book. "Have you got anything else as remarkable?" she asked, using a word she had learned from Miss Baker.

The librarian smiled. "Have you ever read 'Swiss Family Robinson'?"

"No! Well, I think you will find that quite as 'remarkable,'" she handed over the desk a big red book, which Rebecca put into the bag with her

school books and then went out of the building as demurely as she could, though she wanted to run every step of the way.

Then, just as she got within sight of her own street, who should come running to meet her but Goldie and Judith. "Oh, oh," shouted Goldie, "my brother gave me three tickets for the movie show and it's 'Alice in Wonderland,' just think of it! And he says a boy told him they've got the rabbit in it and everything. It's going to be Saturday afternoon and your mother says you can go."

Rebecca stood quite still a moment. Then she said fervently, "It seems like this is a most remarkable day."

"It is," declared Judith, "but Saturday will be the most remarkable of all."

## Anecdotes of Edward Lear

At the age of 19 Lear got employment in the Zoological Gardens, London, as a draftsman. Here he spent the first year in making a book, a study of parrots, with the most enchanting pictures in color and careful descriptions. It was the biggest and best book of the sort ever brought out in England, and helped to make the young artist known to men who were interested in the same line, and presently, writes Hildegarde Hawthorne in St. Nicholas, he was making drawings for Professors Bell and Swainston, of the British Museum, and illustrating G. A. Gould's famous book on Indian pheasants.

One day, as he was working happily at some drawings in the Zoological Gardens, the Earl of Derby, who was walking there, chanced to notice him, and was struck with his work. Now Lord Derby was himself a naturalist, and had brought together a wonderful collection of animals and birds on his estate. He was getting out an important book on this collection, and immediately decided that young Lear, and no one else, should make the bird drawings for this book. So off he went to get some one to introduce him to the painter, and engaged Lear on the spot.

That was a really big event, for it took Lear to live at the Derby house for four years, where he met almost every one of worth and interest in England, and where he became greatly beloved by the Earl's grandchildren, for whom he wrote his first nonsense verses, later collected into the first volume and published in 1846. The "Book of Nonsense" met with a welcome that astonished Lear, and pleased him too. All over England and America people, even grown-up people, laughed over his absurd fancies, and asked for more.

One of Lear's dearest friends was Alfred Tennyson, and the artist spent years in making a series of sketches and drawings for the poet's songs and poems, hoping that a big edition would some day be printed. Unfortunately, this never happened, though a limited edition with a few of the drawings was brought out. Tennyson wrote his lines, "To E. L., On His Travels in Greece," to Lear, and Lear named his first villa in San Remo the Villa Emily, after Tennyson's mother, and the second one after the poet himself.

In 1837 Lear left England, and never really lived there again, though he visited it often. During one of these visits he gave some drawing lessons to Queen Victoria, who took a great fancy to him. She used to show him cabinets full of beautiful things belonging to her, and once, when Lear, struck with delight at the rarity of what he was seeing, exclaimed, "Oh, how did you get all these beautiful things?" The Queen laughed and replied, "I inherited them, Mr. Lear."

Another time Lear was visiting the Queen, and the weather being chilly, a fire was burning on the hearth. Lear loved to stand in front of it, and proceeded to do so. But each time the lord-in-waiting, who seemed anxious and worried, would call him off to look at this thing or the other, or to meet some one. He simply wouldn't let Lear stand in peace in front of that fire. Afterward Lear heard that it was not proper etiquette, and was much amused to think of the trouble he had given.

## Practicing for the Long Flight

One of the best ways to prepare for a long journey is to make a short one. So we find that before many birds embark on their great air voyage which is to take them from their summer to their winter homes, they first make daily trips between their sleeping quarters and their feeding grounds.

This is the habit of our robin, writes Frank M. Chapman in his book "The Travels of Birds." Robins raise two and sometimes three families in one season. When the first family leaves the nest, early in June, it is taken by the father robin to some dense, leafy growth of young trees to pass the night. To this place they return every night. Many other robins, sometimes thousands of them, come to the same woods. Such reports are known as robin roosts. In flying to and from them the young birds learn how to find their way. . . .

Grackles or crow blackbirds have the same habit. But since they have only one family, or brood, both the parent birds go to the roost with their young.

Sometimes the robins are joined by the grackles, and both by the European starlings, which, brought to this country and released in Central Park (New York City) in 1890, have since become one of the most abundant birds in our Middle Atlantic States. Such a roost is visited nightly by many thousands of birds. It is very interesting, at sunset, to watch them come streaming in from every point of the compass and to hear their good-night chorus before they all go to sleep.

In the morning they begin to leave soon after daybreak and by sunrise few are left. The place which was thronged by myriads is deserted. Late in the afternoon they begin to return and ere long the roost is again teeming with feathered forms.

The little journeys of swallows from their sleeping resorts to their hunting grounds begin in July and do not end until late September or early October. Swallows sleep in the reeds or cat-tails which grow in vast marshes. There they are so hidden that you might pass very near them without seeing a bird. But suddenly, like an exploding firework which fills the air with sparks, they burst from their roosts and there is a swarm of happy, twittering birds above you. A moment later they have gone, each one to hunt its breakfast.

At midday and in the early afternoon, one may see them resting in long rows on the electric wires. Late in the afternoon they begin to return to the marshes. . . . During the day they have flown far. Thus they gain the practice which makes them ready for the great journey to the South.

## Giant Bamboos at Peradeniya, Ceylon



The botanic gardens at Peradeniya, Ceylon, can boast of one of the largest clumps of bamboos known. One hears a great deal about the usefulness of these huge grasses for every conceivable purpose throughout the tropics, but there is another aspect which also lays claim to great admiration. A group of bamboos, or a wood entirely composed of them, can hardly be exceeded in beauty. Graceful as they appear when seen at rest, it is necessary to see them tossing their great feathery plumes in the breeze to realize the fullness of their charm.

The height of the group in the botanic gardens at Peradeniya is something like a hundred feet, and when it is remembered that the new stems emerge from the ground and shoot up to their full stature in one season, it is not surprising to be told that they can be "seen growing." The growth is not often quicker than the motion of the hour hand of a clock, but, still, with a suitable instrument it can be watched. The stems subsequently branch and droop over from the weight of the foliage. By that time the wood has become intensely hard and, being hollow, can be used for many purposes fulfilled by our water pipes, troughs and buckets. Thin ribbons, made from the outer skin, are

twisted into ropes of wonderful strength and woven into mats and baskets. The latter are valued in western countries because of the hard polished surface of the bamboo which resists wear and friction longer than almost any material of equal lightness. There is, in fact, only one other material used for similar purposes that at all competes with it and that is rattan. This is used for the seats and backs of chairs, and can be distinguished at a glance from bamboo by the absence of projecting joints. These are characteristic of the botanical difference, the rattan being a rope-like climbing palm while bamboos belong to the grass family.

## Odd Customs of the Houses of Parliament

There is no other building in the United Kingdom where the daily customs observed are so full of interest as in the House of Commons. Many people who sit in the gallery are so impressed by the human interest of the scene that they fail to see in the various forms links which bind us to events of centuries ago. But, if the visitor is willing to find out the significance of what he sees, says a writer in My Magazine, he will enter into a world of inexhaustible romance.

If, for instance, he is present on the first day of a new session, he will notice that, before the clerk at the table reads out the business printed on the order paper, he calls out "Out-lawry Bill," which is thereupon considered to have been read a first time, and the House passes on to its appropriate business. Why is this?

It is the symbol which marks the victory of Parliament long years ago in its claim to consider whatever business it likes without interference by the Crown. So, in the first day of every session, before Parliament proceeds to consider the business for which it has been called together, it turns aside to give a first reading to the "Outlawry Bill."

The same curious rite takes place in the House of Lords at the beginning of each session, but in this case the bill which is read a first time is called "Select Vestries," and it is considered immediately after the King's speech has been read. No one knows what the Outlawry Bill is; both exist only in dummy form, and are simply titles, but they stand for the supremacy of Parliament.

The ceremony of opening each new session of Parliament is usually performed by the Sovereign, and is marked by many customs which have great historical significance. When the King has taken his seat on the throne in the House of Lords, there is a pause in the proceedings, for the King sits still, and no one makes any sign of going on with the proceedings. What has really happened is that the King has dispatched an officer, called Black Rod, to the House of Commons, requesting the presence of Commons in the House of Lords, in order that the new session may be opened by the King. . . .

Not only are the Commons summoned to the Lords for the opening of Parliament, but they are summoned whenever the royal assent is to be given to bills passed by both houses. In each case, the royal messenger is Black Rod, and his admission to the Commons is marked by a curious custom. Whenever he is seen approaching along the main corridor leading from the House of Lords, the attendants who guard the doors of the Commons slam them with some violence in his face. Black Rod then strikes three blows on the door with his staff, and, on hearing these, the attendants peer through a small lattice, fixed in one of the doors, to see who claims admission. Finding it is Black Rod from the House of Lords, they allow him to enter. He then walks up the floor of the House, and, after bowing three times, delivers his message, whereupon the Speaker and other members proceed to the other House.

The reason for this interruption to Black Rod's entrance to the Commons is to mark the sovereignty of the House over its own proceedings, and to emphasize the fact that no one can enter it, not even the Sovereign or his representative, without permission from the House itself.

## The City Child

Dainty little maiden, whither would you wander?

Whither from this pretty home, the home where mother dwells?

"Far and far away," said the dainty little maiden,

"All among the gardens, auriculas, anemones,

Roses and lilies and Canterbury bells."

Dainty little maiden, whither would you wander?

Whither from this pretty house, this city house of ours?

"Far and far away," said the dainty little maiden,

"All among the meadows, the clover and the clematis,

Daisies and kingcups and honeysuckle-flowers."

—Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

## Making Checker Men

An unusual set of checker men can be made from the limbs of trees; in other words, from wood that has been rounded by nature rather than by the lathe. Select different kinds of wood for the "white" and the "black" men. Cedar, oak, dogwood, orange wood, maple, walnut, are all good, but hickory is especially desirable because the bark takes a high polish. Select from different kinds of trees two limbs about an inch and a half in diameter and at least 16 inches long, without knot, scar or blemish. Season the wood for at least six months, recommends the Youths Companion.

With a very fine saw cut each limb into 12 pieces, each piece about three quarters of an inch thick. If you wish to make them thinner, you can usually do so by working with much care. But sometimes it is hard to keep the bark in good condition on a small piece.

Sandpaper the checkers very thoroughly, first with sandpaper of medium fineness, then with No. 0 or 00. Soak them for a few minutes in raw linseed oil and, when the oil has dried, apply a coat of shellac. When the shellac is dry, rub it down with fine sandpaper and apply a second coat of shellac. Rub that down with rottenstone and an oiled rag.

## A Musical Watch

An interesting watch which is about 125 years old has lately been found. It is thought to be one of the rare musical watches which were made in Paris. The dial of the watch is exquisitely made of fine enamel, and, besides playing several tunes, the watch strikes the hour and quarters.

## Young Fawns in the Forest

Just in front of me was a fallen tree, lying alongside the stream. . . . Under its roots, away from the brook, was a hidden and roomy little house with hemlock tips drooping over its doorway for a curtain. "A pretty place for a den," I thought; "for no one could ever find you there." Then, as if to contradict me, a stray sunbeam found the spot and sent curious bright glintings of sheen and shadow dancing and playing under the fallen roots and trunk. "Beautiful!" I cried, as the light fell on the brown mold and flecked it with white and yellow. The sunbeam went away again, but it seemed to leave its brightness behind it; for there were still the gold-brown mold under the roots and the flecks of white and yellow. I stooped down to see it better; I reached in my hand—then the brown mold changed suddenly to softest fur; the glintings of white and yellow were the dappled sides of two little fawns, lying there very still and frightened, just where their mother had hidden them when she went away.

They were but a few days old when I found them, writes William J. Long in "Wood Folk at School." Each had on his little Joseph's coat; and each, I think . . . had only to lie down anywhere to become invisible. The curious markings, like the play of light and shadow through the leaves, hid the little owners perfectly so long as they held themselves still and let the sunbeams dance over them. Their beautiful heads were a study for an artist—delicate, graceful, exquisitely colored. And their great soft eyes had a questioning innocence, as they met yours, which went straight to your heart and made you claim the beautiful creatures for your own instantly. Indeed, there is nothing in all the woods that so takes your heart by storm as the face of a little fawn.

They were timid at first, lying close without motion of any kind. The instinct of obedience . . . kept them loyal to the mother's command to stay where they were and be still till she came back. So even after the hemlock curtain was brushed aside, and my eyes saw and my hand touched them, they kept their heads flat to the ground and pretended that they were only parts of the brown forest floor, and that the spots on their bright coats were but flecks of summer sunshine. . . .

When I rose at last, after petting them to my heart's content, they staggered up to their feet and came out of their house. Their mother had told them to stay; but here was another big, kind animal, evidently, whom they might safely trust. . . . The salty taste in their tongues' ends, when they licked my hand, was the

nicest thing they had ever known. As I turned away they ran after me, with a plaintive little cry to bring me back. When I stopped they came close, nestling against me, one on either side, and lifted their heads to be petted and rubbed again. . . .

They were still licking my hands, nestling close against me, when a twig snapped faintly far behind us. Now, twig snapping is the great index to all that passes in the wilderness. Curiously enough, no two animals can break even a twig under their feet and give the same warning. The crack under a bear's foot . . . is heavy and heedless. The hoof of a moose crushes a twig, and chokes the sound of it before it can tell its message fairly. When a twig speaks under a deer in his passage through the woods, the sound is sharp, dainty, alert. . . . And the sound behind us now could not be mistaken. The mother of my little innocents was coming.

I hated to frighten her, and through her to destroy their new confidence; so I hurried back to the den, the little ones running close by my side. I was halfway, a twig snapped sharply again; there was a swift rustle in the underbrush, and a doe sprang out with a low bleat as she saw the home log.

## John Hancock Writes to Dorothy Quincy

Philad'a, 10th June, 1775

My Dr. Dolly: I am almost prevail'd on to think that my letters to my Aunt & you are not read, for I cannot obtain a reply. I have ask'd million questions & not an answer to one, I beg'd you to let me know what things my Aunt wanted & you, and many other matters I wanted to know; but not one word in answer. I Really Take it extreme unkind, pray my Dr. use not so much Ceremony & Reservedness, why can't you use freedom in writing, be not afraid of me, I want long Letters. I am glad the little things I sent you were agreeable. Why did you not write me of the top of the Umbrella. I was sorry it was spoiled, but I will send you another by my Express which will go in a few days. How did my Aunt like her gown, & do let me know if the Stockings suited her; she had better send a pattern shoe & stocking; I warrant I will suit her. The inclos'd letter for your Father you will read, & send & forward him, you will observe I mention in it your writing your sister Katy about a few necessities for Katy Sewell, what you think Right let her have & Roy James, this only between you & I; do write your Father I should be glad to hear from him, & I beg, my Dear Dolly, you will write me often & long letters. I will forgive the past if you will mend in future. Do ask my Aunt to make me up & send me a Watch Striag, & do you make up another & send me, I wear them out fast. I want some little thing of your doing.

Remember me to all Friends with you as if nam'd. I am call'd upon & must obey.

I have sent you by Doer Church my paper Box Directed to you, the following things, for your acceptance, & which I do insist you wear, if you do not, I shall think the Donor is the objection:

Two pair white silk, 4 pr white thread stocking which I think will fit you; 1 pr. Black Satin, 1 pr. Black Calem Co. shoes, the other shall be sent when done; 1 very pretty light Hat; 1 neat Airy Summer Cloak (I ask Doer. Church); 2 caps; 1 Fann.

I wish these may please you, I shall be gratified if they do, pray write me, I will attend to all your Commands. Adieu my Dr. Girl, and believe me to be with great Esteem & Affection.

Yours without Reserve,

JOHN HANCOCK.

Remember me to Katy Brackett.

## Strange Rivers

A river of ink is formed in Algeria by the union of two streams, the water of one being impregnated with iron and the other, which drains a great swamp, with gallic acid. This combination of iron and acid forms a pure ink. All rivers of Africa seek the ocean that is farthest away from their sources.

A freak of nature is the lost river in Kentucky. It is known as the Hidden River, because no one knows its origin, and it vanishes into a cave leading no one knows where. It flows without a ripple, and is of a pale bluish color.

A singing well is one of the natural curiosities of Texas. In fine weather a sound like that of an Aeolian harp is given out by the well. At times the sound is clear; then it recedes, as if far away; and then it reaches the ear very faintly. These changes take place every few minutes, and with great regularity. With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low, and "the mysterious musical sound is faint. A strong west wind causes the water to rise and the sound to increase in volume and clearness. Before a north wind the well plays its wildest pranks. The water rises nearly to the top of the well, which is about 60 feet deep, and gives out wild, weird noises.—Tit-Bits.

## Sentence in One Word

The following note, says the British Farm and Home, containing only one word, was recently handed to a village schoolmaster: "Cepatomtegoastatur-ing." It was brought by one of the boys on behalf of a neighbor's child who was absent. The schoolmaster eventually arrived at a solution—"Kept at home to go a-fatturing!"

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## Helping Others

Ann Samantha Murgatroyd. She was awfully annoyed. Just because her little sister asked her kindly to assist her. Goops will never help their mothers, Or their sisters, or their brothers? —Gelett Burgess.

—Gelett Burgess.



## THE HOME FORUM



Façade of Church of St. Julien le Pauvre, Paris

Surrounded by a network of narrow streets in the Latin Quarter of Paris stands the church of St. Julien le Pauvre, dating from the Twelfth Century. The interior of the church with its central nave and two collateral naves supported by flowered pillars and connected by pointed arches is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The church stands upon the site of a basilica of the Third Century.

near where the Pont Double crosses from Notre Dame into the Rue de Fougère, a street that is associated with Dante, for it was here that he attended lectures, taking with him, doubtless, the bundle of straw upon which it was customary for a student to sit. ("Feurre" in the Old French meant "straw.") There is nothing academic in the neighborhood aspect now, but then it was thronged with

students eager to sit at the feet of the famous lecturer, Sigier de Brabant, whose fame has been perpetuated by Dante in the "Paradiso."

"Essa è la luce eterna di Sigieri  
Che leggendolo nel vico degli Strami  
S'illuminò invidiosi veri."

Dante says; and Longfellow translates the lines:

"It is the light eternal of Sigier  
Who, reading lectures in the Street  
Of Straw  
Did syllogize invidious verities."

The grassy terrace at the back of the church affords a peaceful vantage ground from which to enjoy a wonderful view of Notre Dame.

## From "Among the Trees"

Ye have no history. I ask in vain  
Who planted on this slope this lofty group  
Of ancient pear-trees that with the  
spring-time burst  
Into such breadth of bloom.

Who was it laid  
Their infant roots in earth, and  
tenderly  
cherished the delicate sprays, I ask  
in vain.

Yet best the unknown hand to which  
I owe  
The annual festival of bees, these songs  
Of birds within their leafy screen,  
these shouts  
Of joy, from children gathering up the  
fruit  
Shaken in August from the willing  
boughs.

—Bryant.

## First American Shipbuilders

"There is some conflict of historians over the time and place of the beginning of shipbuilding in America," says Willis J. Abbot in his book about American merchant ships. "The first vessel of which we have record was the Virginia, built at the mouth of the Kennebec River in 1608 to carry home a discontented English colony at Stage Island. She was a two-master of thirty tons burden. The next American vessel recorded was the Dutch yacht Onrust built at New Amsterdam in 1615. Nowad days sailors define a yacht as a vessel that carries no cargo, but the Onrust was not a yacht of this type. She was of sixteen tons burden, and this small size explains her description. "The first ship built for commercial purposes in New England was the Blessing of the Bay, a sturdy little

## A Ride From Monastir to Ochrida

"The main street of Monastir was swathed in the Cimmerian blackness of two hours before dawn. But there was the sharp click of horses' hoofs, and the shiver and neigh of impatient animals." Thus writes John Foster Fraser in his "Pictures From the Balkans," which, though written some ten years ago, gives interesting descriptions of the country.

"When I pressed back the shutters of my room in the Greek inn where I stayed the thought came that the place was in pie. The flicker of my lamplight fell upon a jangle of unmounted horsemen, tawny complexions in contrast to the crimson of the fesses which all wore. . . . This was the escort which had been sent by the Vall of Monastir. I was going into the fastnesses of Albania. But there were other travelers proceeding as far as Ochrida, a day's journey on the way. We joined forces and escorts. And when, after munching a poor breakfast by candlelight, we got away with the first glint of approaching day, we must have awakened half Monastir with our clatter, the scramble of hoofs on the cobbles, jangling of accouterments, and sharp shouts of the soldiery. The road was well marked. It curved to the sweep of a long range of bald hills. . . .

"The morning hills rose in soft cadence. Among the tree-clumps nestled villages, picturesque in the landscape, but forbidding on close acquaintance. Those hills, like the hills we hugged, were dun and un-

## A Letter from Madame de Sévigné

(Written to her son-in-law, M. de Grignan, from Paris, Friday, November 23, 1670.)

"We will stop talking of her. [Madame de Grignan, Madame de Sévigné's daughter.] She is very well, and this letter is written privily by me and concerning a different matter. I want to speak to you of M. de Marcelline, and to beg of you for the sake of the confidence which you may now have in me to follow my advice with regard to your relations with him. I know how things are in the provinces, how differences of opinion are encouraged, and unless constantly on the watch one is apt to be influenced by what is said and very often unjustly. I assure you that time or perhaps some other cause has changed M. de Marcelline. He has quite softened during the last few days; and provided you do not treat him as an enemy, you will find he is not one. Let us take him at his word, until he does something which proves him unfriendly. There is nothing more likely to stifle good feeling than suspicion; it is often quite enough to be suspected of being an enemy to become one. All hope of being held in esteem is lost, and there is nothing left to lose. Now to feel that anyone trusts you, encourages you to do well; you respond to the good opinion of others and you think twice before you run the risk of losing it. Drop your prejudice and you will probably be quite surprised at the upshot. I cannot believe him malicious in the face of the friendliness which he is showing us. I would rather be fooled by it than be capable of suspecting him unjustly. Follow my advice, it is not mine alone. Several people expect you to take this course and feel sure that you will not be disappointed. Your own family are of the same opinion. We see things more clearly than you do; and if so many people who have your interests at heart and are not entirely devoid of common sense think alike, they hardly can be mistaken."

The River  
Today I have taken to the river. The reflections how beautiful! Deep waving green in the still water with the sun low in the west. The water falling white from the wheel of a passing steamer is changed to lilac. . . . A long smokestack in reflection seems broken into a hundred reflections, and the sun, smiting a window-pane in the eastern shore, falls, a spiral of gold, in the wrinkled water. On one side of a little island where the water is still and the willows thick, two cranes watch noiselessly. As the sun sinks lower the waves take on a deeper purple that is broken on the beach into clear green fringed with white. Fantastic scarlet clouds wave over the sun. And now the afterglow sky and river flooded with intense carmine.—Ingram Crockett.

## The River

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## A Caution to Poets

What poets feel not, when they make  
A pleasure in creating,  
The world, in its turn, will not take  
Pleasure in contemplating.

—Matthew Arnold.

## First American Shipbuilders

sloop of sixty tons. . . . She was owned by John Winthrop, the first of New England statesmen, and her keel was laid on the Fourth of July, 1631, a day destined after the lapse of one hundred and forty-five years to mean much in the world's calendar. Sixty tons is not an awe-inspiring register. The pleasure yacht of some millionaire stock-jobber today will be ten times that size, while twenty thousand tons has come to be an every day register for an ocean vessel. . . . but this little sloop the size of a river lighter, launched at Mistick, was straightway dispatched to the trade with the Dutch at Amsterdam. Long before her time, however, in 1526, the Spanish adventurer, Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, looking on the coast a brigantine out of the three ships which

## A Ride From Monastir to Ochrida

We pushed up clefts of rock which had in them the pant of an oven, and we sheltered in leafy glades where there was cool and the trickle of water. On a brow of scarp sandstone we wheeled our horses, looked to the valley from which we had ascended, looked beyond the shimmering lake to where the world was cut off by a long range of red and arid rocks. And so, alternating between "bald highland" and "shady dell," the travelers reach the rough descent. "Ochrida edged into sight. A little rock-perched place by the great lake of the same name, and behind it a beautiful valley—like all the Balkan valleys, absolutely flat—every yard of it under cultivation; a prayer carpet of fertility and thankfulness."

## An Anecdote of Kentuckians

General Grant once said to me, "You Kentuckians are a clanish set. Whilst I was in the White House, if a Kentuckian happened to get into harm's way, or wanted an office, the Kentucky contingent began to pour in. If he was a Republican the Democrats said he was a perfect gentleman; in case he was a Democrat, the Republicans said the same thing: can it be that you are all perfect gentlemen?" With unblushing candor I told him that we were, that we fought our battles as we washed our linen, at home; but that outside, when trouble came, it was Kentucky in the face of the universe.—Henry Watterson.

## Dominion

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Psalmist's far-reaching cry, "What is man," comes down to us today with as searching and as compelling a demand for an answer, as it had to the one who uttered it, and mankind has been trying to supply the solution ages long. It would seem as we look about for evidence at hand on all sides, that man is an indeterminate mixture of good and evil, of mind and matter. Seeking here and there for health and happiness, manacled by fear, and looking down to earth for supply, mortal man presents an image far from the likeness of God. And yet, to material sense, all this is pronounced "reasonable." Has it not been so since there has been any record of man? Have worldly conditions ever been otherwise?

To this latter question, Christian Science brings an affirmative answer, which in turn serves to deny the former, and the ability to provide one instance of reversal of the seeming power of material laws proves both the possibility and the certainty of their downfall, for "what God hath done, it shall be forever."

Christian Science points to the great Wayshower of Nazareth for its doctrine and its own evidence that man is wholly spiritual, not material, and from his words and works, together with the prophecy and spiritual import of the Old Testament, builds up that "temple made without hands," the sheltering knowledge of Truth. Mrs. Eddy has written on page 242 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The venture of Life is Truth," and Christian Science insists upon the seamless garment, in order that the spiritual idea, man, may be revealed to human understanding in his perfection and rightful dominion. It is the appearing in consciousness of the true concept of man, that shall "wipe away all tears," and reveal his glorious inheritance of life and liberty.

In the beginning God created man in His own image and likeness, and why should we be willing to accept, less, or doubt that His creation is still intact, unchanged and unchangeable? Since God is All, what power exists or ever could exist to annul or reverse the eternal laws? We must allow the reason to answer these questions, notwithstanding many witnesses to the contrary. If we but examine into the

worth and reliability of these false witnesses, namely the material senses, we find them capable of error from beginning to end, constantly offering false and contradictory testimony. Have we not, then, the full right, nay, are we not compelled to resort to Mind for the correct answer to every question, whether the problem be mental, moral or physical? In other words, we must understand God, divine Mind, and look to Him intelligently as the perfect creator of all that exists, in order to know His idea, man, aright and in its entirety. The willingness "to become as a little child" in human thought brings consciousness more into harmony with that Mind which is all-presence and all-power, where man is found as God's idea, naturally reflecting and expressing the dominion of divine Mind. On page 90 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "The admission to one's self that man is God's own likeness sets man free to master the infinite idea." Man being the reflection of infinite Mind, his nature and capabilities are likewise infinite, and human thought is just beginning to grasp the fact that as material, or mortal, beliefs are put aside as undesirable and useless obstructions to Truth, the real man unfolds in the same proportion to individual consciousness. We gain reality by disowning unreality, which we must do when Truth appears. The human mind, which is nothing more than a travesty on Mind, limits its own horizon and powers, because it has no understanding of the spiritual truth that Mind is God.

The Psalmist made answer to his own question in beautiful and unmistakable tones, "Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of thy hands, thou hast put all things under his feet." Here was the revelation to spiritual consciousness that man not only has dominion over all the lesser ideas of Mind, but that God gave him dominion and so man in God's likeness is superior to belief in any seeming material law or power. Christ Jesus was the greatest teacher and demonstrator of man's spiritual being and dominion over earthly conditions, that ever lived, though prophets and apostles caught glimpses of the great truth, and were enabled to demonstrate it in accordance with their understanding. That even one of the so-called miracles of Jesus, or of the earlier prophets,

was accomplished, proved that the only real laws are God's laws, are spiritual, and that the real universe is governed by them eternally, no matter what the appearances to mortal sense may be. The great Metaphysical law, undimmed and disproved every mortal law, proving beyond a doubt that the material universe is without foundation in Truth, and that man, understanding and reflecting Mind, God, is superior to it. Jesus said, "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself."

Christian Science follows in the path marked out, first, by acknowledging God's omnipotence and omniscience, and man as His image or idea, and then by reasonably and necessarily holding fast to the truth, refuting and disproving the evidence of the material senses. Because divine Mind is ever-present, an individual can turn from the mortal to the immortal sense, from the material to the spiritual, for health and happiness, can conquer fear through the power of divine Love, and lift up his eyes unto the hills for help and supply. Joy accompanies every advancing step, and finally a man learns that man is wholly good, for the divine Principle of man's being, God, is good and All. The spiritual understanding that God is infinite Mind, undermines a man's belief in the reality of matter or material law, and demonstrates the supremacy of Spirit. Spiritual sense, or Truth, overcoming material sense, or error, in human thought, is the only contest there is, and the first step into liberty must be taken out of self and above mortal sense, with purpose fashioned to God's purpose, and with willingness to leave all for Truth. Mrs. Eddy clearly points the way on page 223 of Science and Health. "The enslavement of man is not legitimate. It will cease when man enters into his heritage of freedom, his God-given dominion over the material senses. Mortals will some day assert their freedom in the name of Almighty God. Then they will control their own bodies through the understanding of divine Science."

The closing lines of the psalm above quoted are full of glad acknowledgment of the goodness and might of Mind, an assurance, satisfying and complete, which ever comes to the hungry and receptive heart. "O Lord our Lord, how excellent is thy name in all the earth!" An individual can be brought into no place or condition to human sense, where Mind is not present to uplift, and guide and protect, or where man, reflecting divine Mind, has not dominion over all the earth.

Those who "penetrate into the inner mysteries of the Pontine Marshes and the beautiful passes and hill towns among the Volscian Mountains in the months of May and June, will enjoy experiences which, I think, they will never forget, especially if they be lovers of Nature," Richard Bagot writes in "My Italian Year."

"One of the most fascinating spots in the whole of the Pontine district is the deserted little town of Ninfa, some eight miles or so from Cliterna. What were once dwellings are now ruins completely buried not by mounds of earth, but under masses of roses and flowering creepers—honeysuckle, jasmine, vines run riot, and every variety of wild flowers. A placid pool reflects on its surface the ruins of a medieval tower, the remains of a Caetani fortress of the thirteenth century, under which nestles an ancient water-mill still in use. The little river Nymfo, from which the river took its name, crystal-clear, wanders through the tangled greenery, and in the spring a chorus of nightingales and other singing-birds resounds in every direction. One may hear it in the distance long before one reaches the place. Gorgeous butterflies hover over the abandoned houses, from the casements of which hang festoons of wild roses and 'traveler's joy.' In the center of the place rises a deserted church, originally built, I believe, by Pope Gregory IX about the year 1200. Clematis and wall-flowers, myrtle and the sweet-scented bay cover its walls and roof, with here and there great clumps of red and white lilies and yellow broom. . . . Oberon and Titania, or their equivalent Italian fairy majesties, should surely hold their court in Ninfa. . . .

"On the last occasion that I visited the place it was on a glorious day towards the end of May. A Tuscan friend of mine was my companion, and we had resolved to drive ourselves about the Pontine Marshes and the Volscian hill-towns for an entire week—making no plans, and leaving the problem of where and how we were to pass the nights to chance. Our ponies we had put up in an out-house at the water-mill, and we spent the whole of the summer day in wandering about the fairy village. . . . As evening approached we felt more than ever disinclined to leave the place. The colors cast by the setting sun on the silent pool and the ruins grew ever more superb, and the song of the birds ever more joyous. Prudence counseled immediate departure, and we accepted her counsels so far as to pay a visit to the ponies with the intention of harnessing them for the journey to Norma, where we contemplated spending the night. . . . But the ever-increasing beauty and fascination of Ninfa at the close of a summer day, and the longing to remain to see the effects of a nearly full moon which was already showing itself above the mountains, proved too great a temptation. . . . That half-hour prolonged itself into nearly two hours before we could tear ourselves away. I do not think that either of us would have been the least surprised to find ourselves surrounded by nymphs and fauns, by elves and fairies. There was something altogether unearthly in the loveliness all around us. The warm, still air was heavy with the scent of flowers, and ringing with the notes of the nightingales, the plaintive cry of owls, and the bell-like sounds made by the green frogs; while the light of the moon enveloped the whole scene in a silver, shimmering haze even more beautiful, because more mysterious, than the pagantry by which we had been surrounded throughout the day."

—Samuel Valentine Cox.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### An Important Inquiry at Hand

NEXT Monday is fixed as the day on which the Newlands joint congressional committee will begin an investigation of conditions in the United States relating to interstate and foreign commerce, and into the feasibility of Government ownership of railroads, express companies, telegraph, telephone and cable lines and wireless facilities. Never before, perhaps, in the history of the nation was greater scope given to a commission of inquiry into public utilities. This investigation was recommended by the President in the course of an address to Congress on Dec. 7, 1915. Nothing, or next to nothing, was done, or could very well be done, toward carrying out the investigation in the long session of the present Congress, beyond arrangement of the preliminaries, and, in view of the uncertainties attending the political future, even preliminaries were largely held in suspense.

It is hardly open to doubt that the undertaking would have been abandoned had Mr. Wilson failed of election. In the few months that would have remained to his administration, and in the short session of Congress, it would have been wellnigh impossible to bring the inquiry to a satisfactory close, and the succeeding administration would, in all probability, have allowed the matter to drop as one of the Wilson measures that had been repudiated at the polls.

The inquiry will now be pressed, however, and its prosecution will not be such as to improve the already strained relations between the Wilson Administration and the railroads as a consequence of the passage of the Adamson bill. The railroads and allied interests, no doubt, found in the projected Newlands inquiry another reason for vigorously opposing Mr. Wilson at the polls, and Mr. Wilson's friends in Congress will doubtless find in the opposition of the railroads and allied interests an added incentive for pressing the inquiry into the affairs of the carriers.

It is remembered, in this connection, that the railroad interests alone represent a valuation of approximately \$20,000,000,000. The value of all the other interests concerned will bring this figure up to an almost unbelievable and incomprehensible point. No President of the United States has ever before taken a position in opposition to the wishes of those in control of so much capital; never before has so much capital been arrayed in opposition to a policy of a United States chief magistrate. From all appearances, the contest that is about to begin will be of stupendous proportions.

Senator Newlands, it is understood, will conduct the inquiry very largely with the view of determining, for report to Congress, whether the Interstate Commerce Commission is at present so overloaded with work that another body should be provided which would take up the large problems of railway conduct; whether, under the present system of credit, the common carriers may be financed to meet betterments in equipment and operation along more favorable lines than those now available; whether Government regulation of the issue of securities is advisable; whether it is in the interest of the public, as well as of the carriers, that regulation of finances, rates, and so on, should be placed in the hands of the national Government, or whether concurrent jurisdiction of the nation and the states would be to the greater advantage of the people. An attempt will be made also to find a satisfactory answer to the interesting question, What will be the field of operation for the State railroad commission, in the interest of the public, if the control of securities and the control of rates shall be vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission or in some other Federal body with equal jurisdiction and power? An effort will be made to determine, also, whether, and to what extent, within a period of five years, it will be necessary to enlarge the facilities of the common carriers in the interests of the public, and whether the present system of Government regulation is such as to insure the credit of the carriers with a view of their making additional necessary expenditures.

The entire business of the utilities in question is to be subjected to a close examination. The methods employed in the conduct of the corporations involved are to be weighed and measured. An effort is to be made to determine what part of the earning capacity of the companies is employed to afford adequate service, what part of the earnings go toward improving the service, and what part is diverted to uses of which the public now has no knowledge, and from which it derives no real benefit.

The impression has been gaining strength for some years that the public utilities of the United States might be duplicated for a fraction of the capital on which they are now expected to pay interest and dividends. In other words, there is a conviction abroad in the land that the public utilities of the country are scandalously overcapitalized and watered, and that this is the principal cause of the insufficiency of their revenues to meet necessary charges for upkeep and betterments, and the reason why they cannot afford to pay better wages and furnish accommodations at lower rates.

That these are points to be determined in the verdict of the Newlands committee will serve to enlist national and continuous interest in its proceedings.

### Federation of British Industries

THE FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES, which has been formed in the United Kingdom to deal with the many trade problems existing today, or which may arise after the war, represents a movement of first importance. For some time past there has been a disposition, amongst all sections of the community, to arrive at some appreciation, as far as may be possible, of what will be the position after the war, and to make provision to meet it

in the most effective manner. This has, of course, been specially the case in the matter of trade and manufacture.

One of the most noticeable features about the new federation is the prominence it gives to the necessity of cooperation between labor and capital, and to the desirability of working in conjunction with the Government. Working on this basis, the federation plans to consider such questions as the reconstruction of British trade after the war; the development of sources of supply of raw material; the consideration of questions arising out of the transition from war to peace, such as demobilization; the future of temporary war workers; measures to mitigate possible unemployment during the transition period, and miscellaneous economic problems.

The question of a fuller cooperation between capital and labor is, of course, one which has been steadily coming to the front for many years. The last two years have afforded much proof as to what may be accomplished by cooperation, and thinking men in the ranks of both employer and employed are thus learning many valuable lessons. There is an increasing demand, not only in the United Kingdom, but in other countries, that a way should be found of perpetuating the good features in the present labor situation. The way in which this is to be achieved is not yet clear; but, given cooperation, there is no limit to what may be accomplished.

As to the question of working in conjunction with the Government, the failure of the Government to give adequate assistance to traders, either directly at home or through the consular service abroad, and the contrast which is afforded in this connection by the practice of other countries, is a matter frequently debated. It is just such questions as these which the new federation will make it its duty to settle. It is particularly welcome to note that the federation does not propose to interfere in any way with the normal functions of existing trade associations; but to deal rather with those broad issues which can only be handled by one central body working in the fullest possible cooperation with all interests.

### Norway's Shipping Losses

QUITE apart from the international aspect of the matter, the question of the continued sinking of Norwegian merchantmen by German submarines is one of very immediate national consequence to Norway herself. One of the effects of the war, upon Norway, has been to bring about a remarkable expansion in her mercantile marine. Over a year ago, dispatches from Christiania to this paper showed that the shipping industry in Norway was in the greatest state of activity, and had already brought large sums of money into the country. The enormously high freights induced the owners of "any ships capable of floating" to put them into service. One shipping company after another was started; whilst entirely new lines were opened up, so that new markets might be assured at the end of the war, when the overseas trade of the world was renewed. Then again, the shipbuilding industry in the country expanded beyond all recognition. Shipbuilding yards carried out extensive alterations to make it possible greatly to increase their output; whilst entirely new yards were established in various centers. This condition of unprecedented prosperity gave rise to a great deal of speculation. New shipping companies sprang up like mushrooms. The newspapers were filled with advertisements inviting people to take up shipping stock, whilst steamers were bought recklessly in both Japan and America at fabulous prices.

From all this it is clear enough that the present attack on Norwegian shipping is being brought home much more generally to the Norwegian public than if it only concerned such comparatively small shipping interests as existed before the war. It is more than probable that the great mass of the people, who have any money at all to invest, have it invested in the shipping or allied industries, and the damage that is occasioned these interests by the uncertainty created by the German naval policy is much greater than the actual value of the shipping lost.

What exactly may be the outcome of the negotiations still in progress between Christiania and Berlin on the question, it would be useless to attempt to predict. Norway's determination greatly to increase her mercantile marine is no doubt a sound policy. It is, however, clear enough to those who have given the matter any thought, that she would do well to reconsider her method of carrying it out, in regard to both shipbuilding and ship buying.

### Resignation of Sir Sam Hughes

Few men have been more conspicuous in the public life of Canada in recent years than has the Minister of Militia under the Borden government, Sam, or Major-General Sir Sam, Hughes. His titles are of comparatively recent acquisition; Canada, as a matter of fact, has paid very little attention to them, preferring to think of him and to speak of him as it had before his services in building up a Canadian oversea contingent earned for him the recognition of his country and his sovereign. As an educator he had gained esteem, and as an athlete he had achieved popularity previous to the political overturn, on the reciprocity issue, which threw out the Laurier and installed the Borden administration. When he became an editor he struck a pleasing note, and, being identified since boyhood with the militia, and an energetic advocate of its upbuilding, he seemed to present himself as the logical candidate for the portfolio having that branch of the public service in charge when Premier Borden was looking about for some one to take it.

Sir Sam had something of a military record when the appointment came to him, and had declined, as early as 1891, the post of deputy to the Minister of Militia. He had been Attorney-General of Canada, a Colonel of one of the crack regiments, chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Royal Military College, president of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association; had seen active service at the time of the Fenian raid; was, in short, an "all around man," a type no less certain of popular support in Canada than in the United States.

Everybody felt that he was the right man in the

right place at the outbreak of the war, and he rose to his reputation. He performed marvels late in 1914 and early in 1915 in the matter of preparing training camps and in organizing and mobilizing the volunteers. His severest critics in later times have not attempted to deny him the credit of accomplishing what the country regarded as impossibilities. There had been some talk of raising 50,000 men for oversea service, and this represented, at the time, the prevailing idea of the general measure of Canada's ability and obligation. Within two years after the outbreak of the war Major-General Sir Sam Hughes had at the front, or in readiness for transportation to the front, a force of 400,000 men. He had recruited, trained, drilled, uniformed and equipped this army almost before Canada realized what he was doing.

There can be no question that the Empire owes Sir Sam Hughes a debt of gratitude. He was called and, in the opinion of thousands of impartial Canadians, he deserved the title, the "Canadian Kitchener." Yet he had faults that even his greatest admirers could not overlook. Principal among them, first and last, was his refusal to be directed, bound, curbed by the Government. He did many things without authority; he did some very important things in defiance of authority; he arrogated to himself, personally, powers that belonged to the Administration; he was charged with irregularities in the granting of certain contracts, was vindicated, but was morally convicted of insubordination.

Recently he has been out of sympathy with his associates. He has not worked evenly with the Premier. It is believed that his methods offended the Duke of Connaught, just retired from the Governor-Generalship. Finally, he threw good taste, discretion, even loyalty, to the winds, in criticizing the home Government for its conduct of the hospital service, making it appear that the Canadian wounded were not properly cared for, and claiming, practically, that the British hospital arrangements had broken down.

When matters had reached this point patience with Sir Sam had ceased to be a virtue. The interests at stake were too serious to be made secondary to indulgence, even for a man who had done his bit and had done it nobly, but who was now, apparently, bent upon neutralizing or destroying all the credit he had won and all the gratitude he had earned in other and in better days.

### The Gypsy Mariners

IF YOU should happen into any town on the Missouri River, from Kansas City down, or into any town on the Mississippi River from Keokuk down, or into any town on the Ohio River from Cincinnati down, though the town be large or small, and you should wander to the waterfront, you would, very likely, be surprised by the number of strange craft moored at the levee, or along the shore. The strange craft would be largely, or principally, of the type called nondescript, hardly deserving of the name of barge or houseboat, yet partaking somewhat of the nature of both. They would be, in the main, of the crudest construction, and in designs not very dissimilar to the shacks one finds in those free and independent colonies of squatters that nestle in the outskirts of salt-water beach resorts.

These are the marine dwellings of the Western river nomads, the homes of the gypsy mariners of North America's greatest valley, the domiciles of thousands upon thousands of shanty boaters. Some put what may properly be called the permanent floating population of the Western river slackwaters of the United States at 50,000. The shanty boaters can hardly be called boatmen; they are not sailors. They do not make their living from the water; they simply live on it, paying neither rents nor taxes. They have many of the traits of the Gypsy, the great difference between them and their Romany brethren being that while their habitat is a houseboat, the Gypsy prefers the tent. Both are given, but not over-much, to the doing of odd jobs; both are "handy," both dislike a fixed abode, and the shanty boater and the Gypsy have a common regard for the open.

Among the shanty boaters, as among the Gypsies, there are some who might, if they chose, live in houses of brick or stone and iron and glass. That is to say, some of the river nomads, like some of the Gypsies, are rich, and these occasionally have houseboats driven by internal combustion engines. All are possessed, to a greater or less degree, of the vagrant instinct and disposition. Rich or poor, they are fond of the life they lead. If they tire of a town, they can have themselves towed upstream or across stream for a small fee, or they need only loosen a knot or two, and float downstream, free of cost, with the current. There is always some available tying-up place higher up or lower down. Starting from the South in the early summer, they work their way northward on one of the great rivers, and they may locate on some navigable branch. Sometimes they find their way as far north as St. Paul on the Mississippi, and Omaha and Council Bluffs on the Missouri. The masculine shanty boater can always find employment when he seeks it, and he often accumulates enough through a summer in the North to keep him in luxury in the live oak and cypress section of the South through the winter.

There is no end to the variety of experience possible in the shanty boater's life. He need not have a care that does not center in his houseboat. He is never solicited by agents; he is never appraised and never assessed; he does not have to register, for he never votes; he is not troubled with civic pride, for no continuing community is his, and he confesses no allegiance to State, for he has wiped from his consciousness all boundary lines.

At any time when he feels like it he can visit Dubuque, or St. Charles, or Hannibal, or Covington, or Cairo, or Memphis, or Vicksburg, or New Orleans. If his shanty boat is capable of navigating the Gulf, there is no reason why he should not make for Port Arthur, or Galveston, or Corpus Christi; or why he should not negotiate the Sabine, the Neches, the Trinity, the Brazos, the Colorado, the Guadalupe, the Nueces or the Rio Grande. For that matter, nothing should prevent him from sailing down the west coast of Florida, penetrating the Okechobee country, sailing through the glorious streams and lakes of the

Everglades, finding his way eventually into the St. John and navigating close to the Atlantic Coast, until he should enter the Cape Cod Canal, Massachusetts Bay and serenity. The imagination is halfway inclined to run riot when it deals with the free, untrammelled, adventurous existence of the shanty boater of the central United States West.

### Notes and Comments

IT is just wonderful the information you can pick up in the papers if you are only attentive enough. Thus the Rumanian army we are told at the beginning of the war consisted of 600,000 men. At Turtukai it suffered a loss of 25,000, and then the detachment (sic) which crossed the Danube was annihilated with a loss of 16 battalions or another 32,000 men. Then at Hermannstadt the first army was annihilated, which means a further loss of four divisions or 24 battalions, about some 48,000 men. A little later there was a mere skirmish at Foragas where another trifle of 25,000 men disappeared. Meantime the second army advancing to the relief of the first got itself "virtually annihilated," say another 42,000 men. After that came the turn of Averescu in the Dobrudja. His army also was "annihilated," which means another 48,000. Finally General Zarchtchkovsky got his army annihilated at the cost of another 48,000. Grand total 268,000 men. It seems quite a big loss in the time, and if the other unrecorded losses are calculated at the very moderate figure of 32,000, the total rises to 400,000 out of the original 600,000. Very shortly we may hope to see Rumania continuing the struggle without any men.

THE way in which the sea and the wind and the birds vie with each other in the great work of carrying seeds from one land to another, is a study full of interest for many people. There is always another contributor to the work, although his activities are more sporadic, and that is the merchantman. Many thousands of seeds are carried every year in bales of goods from many lands, and not a few take root in unexpected places. This must be the explanation of a clump of grass which was recently found growing at Mortlake, near London. It is the Stripa intricata of Port Juvenal, and it is generally held that the seed spikelets were carried in hides, probably from the Argentine.

THE news that President Wilson's opposition to the old custom of holding an inaugural ball has been overcome, is said to have been received with joy in Washington. One reason for the rejoicing may be because, like some election results, the prospective social feature was quite unexpected. At any rate, as a bit of news it comes early enough to enable those most interested in the function to get ready for actual participation.

### NIGHT

Great vault of sky and splendor of moonlight  
Tremulous air.  
Wide peaceful meadows, blue gray and silvered  
Stoop to the lake.  
Frail webs of mist gather and drift  
On the burnished shield of the waters  
Silently. Quiet prevails.  
Deep shadow of woods.  
A murmur of leaves stirs in the gentle  
Embracing broadness of night.  
The moon mounts the sky,  
Beside her, a star.

PHILADELPHIA, it would seem, is going into chorus singing with enthusiasm. General diffusion of education in sight-singing appears to be one of the principal objects which the promoters have in view. As in many other communities, a large percentage of the people of Philadelphia can sing, but only "by ear." The idea behind the present movement is to increase the number of those who can sing "right straight off" from the music. The whole country will, no doubt, confess to a natural and an amiable longing to hear the Philadelphia chorus, when it is entirely ready to begin.

IT is gratifying to learn that the reason Argentina is buying so much hardware from North American manufacturers is because of the excellent quality of the goods. To have built up in any country "an unsurpassed reputation for their products," as these hardware manufacturers are said to have done, is to have proved once again that, in the long run, it is quality that counts. Those who have earned this reputation will be wise if they hold to their present high standard, notwithstanding the impression they have made.

WHOLE groups of photoplay producers have recently discarded the flamboyant poster picturing "thrills" that never materialized on the films. Many influential managers, actors and booking agents are agreed that it is the duty of the stage to keep itself clean from within, and to keep faith with the public. It would appear that these amusement men prefer to rest their hopes of business prosperity, not on P. T. Barnum's inequitable theory that the public likes to be fooled, but on a famous common-sense remark of Lincoln's, ending, "but you can't fool all of the people all of the time." The theater in the United States, is just beginning to win back an intelligent clientele that was alienated by the circus methods of a few years ago.

ON DECEMBER 11 and 12 next the Southern Commercial Congress will be in session at Norfolk, Va. Since the founding of these great gatherings the South has passed through varied experiences, and all of these experiences have been met with greater intelligence, and have been used to better advantage, by reason of such meetings. The men and women delegates are usually chosen for their progressive views, and the discussions take a wide range. Economic, agricultural, educational and social questions receive quite as much attention as trade and commerce. The South, during the last year, has got away from the single crop idea for one thing; it is more prosperous than ever before, for another, and, for a third consideration, there is the fact that it is looking to a future very different from that marked out for it by its devoted sons and daughters two generations ago.